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Rack No

Shelf N.

Serial No. 8890

Genral No. 30020

I... of Retainable papers for

Receive Letters.	42th enclosures

S. No 8890
G. No 30020

8890

Number.	From whom received.	
1	Secretary	Desiring ... called for regarding ... situated near Madura ... to have been the prope... Mr. ~~Thornston~~ Samuel ... may be submitted at ... convenience.
	Do.	Desiring that fu... exertions may be m... recover the mislaid acc... of measurements and asses... ment of Madura and Din... and enclosing Beem Row's accounts of the Dindig a... measurement and assess...
	Do.	Calling for certain information to enable the Board to prepare as directe... by government, a regu... for excluding service ... from ... Jurisdiction o... the C... Adalat.

…ceived.		Substance.
		and from the Secretary … Government regardin… continuance of … to the daughter of … Bee Bee.
	Secretary	Desiring him to … whether there are an… in his District … the head inhabitan… not on the receipt … any allowances an… to submit his opinion as to the property and means of making suitable provision … them.
	Do.	Transmitting Ext… from a letter from … =ment commun… observations … the Honorable the … in Council … relative … his Distr…
		…

List of Retai[n]able papers for 18[2]

[Lette]r Letters. Madura Collectors

[Num]ber.	From whom received:	Substance.
		the Board's Proceeding Settlement of the District for Fasli 1235.
	Secretary	Desiring [him] to report whether under the relative circumstances of the Zemindars or Mootahdars and their ryots, the protection intended to be afforded to the ryots by the provision in Regulation 5 of 1822 is actually required &c; also how the Courts previously to the enactment of this Regulation proceeded in determining the justness of demands submitted under clause 4th & 5th, Section 34, Regulation 25 of 1802.
"	Do	Transmitting Extract from the Regi[ster] of petitions and requesting to submit a report on the petit[ion] of Vy[apuri?] Irulappan & others setting forth

List of Retainable papers for 1827.

Madura Collecto[illegible]

[illegible]d Letters.		
[illegible]er.	From whom received.	Substance.
[illegible] Secretary		Transmitting fo[illegible] information copy of a [illegible] from government with c[illegible] of its enclosures re[illegible] to the claims of Ala[illegible] Chetty on the Treasur[illegible] Sircar and requesting information regar[illegible] the probability o[illegible] recovering the bala[illegible] due by that individ[illegible]
	Do —	Transmitting [illegible] of a letter from [illegible] Secretary to governme[illegible] for continuing an allowance to Sina-Saibbun and Ismail BeeBee [illegible] daughters o[illegible] Cawn BeeBee, [illegible] a Zemindar (Enclo[illegible] not found).
	—	Communicating the [illegible] of Government

(2)

List of Retainable papers for 1827

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office.

Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
		to the Board's Proceedings on the Settlement of his District for fusli 1235 and desiring him with reference to the orders of Government for the revival of the Moturfa tax in his District
"	Secretary.	Transmitting for his information and guidance copy of a letter from Government regarding the appropriation of Yeomiahs to the purpose for which they were granted.
"	Do —	Transmitting an extract from the Board's Proceedings on the Settlement of his district for fusli 1236.

Index

11th January Calling again for information relative to the House at Tirumbrum near Madura stated to have been the property of Mr. Samuel Johnston ... 1

18th Do. Desiring that further exertions may be made to recover the Mislaid Accounts of measurement and assessment of Madura & Dindigul & inclosing Bheem Rows Account of the Dindigul Measurement & assessment ... 5

5th Feby. Forwarding for report a letter from Mr. C. Gordon complaining of the detention of his Chaya Dot for the payment of Exspense duty ... 25

22d. Do. Transmitting a Petition complaining of the Rate at which certain Coin is received in the Treasury ... 31

4th March Calling for the Collectors Sentiments with reference to the Opinion of Govt. that the Enam lands and fees in money & kind attached to the Several hereditary Village Offices should be placed under the Charge of Collectors to the exclusion of the Jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts ... 37

29th Do. Directing that whenever a Considerable difference in the Current Collections in any District is shewn in Column 23 of the Monthly Abstract Statement of Demand & Collection the Collector is required to explain the cause of it in a Note at the foot of the Statement ... 46

19th Do. Authorizing Mr. Wroughton to draw the additional Allowance of 175 Rupees per Mensem granted to Head assistants after a Residence of Six years in India and three in the Revenue line ... 51

27th Feby. Directing that where Surveys are in progress all the Original Accounts should be marked so as to prevent others being Substituted .... 57.

30th March Continuing to the four Daughters of Mincton Booker the Allowance of one Cully fanam Pr diem enjoyed by their late Mother the widow of Rayjor Shaw 64

19th April Calling for Report whether any Head Inhabitant of Villages are without Allowance & for Collectors opinion as to the propriety of making a provision for them .... 69.

14th Do. Directing that Collectors in Soliciting permission to defend Suits invariably Submit drafts of the pleadings they propose to file 74

3d May Communicating Observations recorded by the Honble the Governor in Council relative to this District 77

3d Do. Transmitting Extract from their Proceedings on the Settlement of the District for Fusly 1235. 83

10th Do. Calling for opinion whether under the relative Circumstances of the Zemindars or Mootahdars and their Ryots in this District, the protection intended to be afforded to the Ryots by the provisions of Regulation V of 1822 regarding Pottah 137

14th Do. Transmitting Extract from the Register of Petitions for April last 157

11th Do. With reference to the new rule respecting the defence of Suits at the public expence .... 163.

8th Do. Instructing Collectors to forward in future on the occasion of applying for leave to defend a Suit, a Copy of the Answer which they may propose to file and unless the Answer be such as to satisfy Govt that the Act Complained of can be fully justified under the Regns or orders of [illegible] 168

1827		Page
7th June	Transmitting Correspondence relative to the claims of Alamail Chetty on the Travancore Sirkar on account of loss sustained in the cardamom rent	171
14th ... Do.	Directing that the Charges Collection for the Ramnad Zemindary be excluded from the general Charges of the District	201
31st May	Rejecting claim preferred by a woman who lived with the late Zemindar of Ramnad while he was in Confinement at Fort St. George to certain property stated to have been left by them at his quarters in the Fort	209
22d June	Continuing an Allowance to Sinabee Saibhaun and Esmail beebee the daughters of Cawen Beebee a late Jemmahdar	215
28th ... Do.	Returning Statements with the orders of Government thereupon	217
23d July	Transmitting Copy of a letter from Government in reply to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the Settlement of Madura & Dindigul for fusly 1235 & calling for a list of such of the personal and professional taxes abolished in 1805 as with reference to the observations of the Board and the Governt. may be considered proper to revive	219
2d August	Calling for a Statement shewing the Monthly and yearly averages of the retail prices of Salt in every talook of the District during fuslies 1233. 1234. 1235. and 1236	227
21st ... Do.	Granting Authority for writing off to profit and loss the balance Outstanding against Allamail Chetty renter of Cardamoms in Dindigul for fusly 1219	239
24th May	Calling for a Statement of the manner in which the Civil duties of the several Districts are conducted under the Madras Governmt.	243

Marginal notes: R. (beside 7th June and 22d June entries; also beside 23d July entry); "Enclosure not form[ing]" beside 215.

1827

24th August. Directing the Collector to decline compliance with the application of the Zillah Court of Nellore for payment of the Yomeahs referred to in satisfaction of a Decree, on the ground that yomeahs are not appropriable by order of a Court to any purpose foreign to that for which they were granted ... 247

1st October. Deferring the conversion of the Cully and Shooty fanams at the new rate of exchange until the end of the fusly ... 25

25th Octr. ... As the indiscriminate appointment as licensed Venders of Stamps of the whole of the Class of Servants contemplated by Regulation N. of 1821 is found objectionable directing the Collector to select from the Establishments the most fit persons and enquiring information as to the distribution of the Allowance of 5 Pr. Cent Authorized for the remuneration of Venders ... 25

5th Novr. Requesting to submit the information required by the Bombay Govt. According to forms 1 & 2 ... 26

12th. Do. Transmitting Proceedings on the Settlement of the Districts for fusly 1236 ... 27

23d. ... Do. Permitting Mr. Hall to visit the Presidency with the view of passing an examination ... 29

27th Decr. ... Ordering that a further application be made to Messrs. Scott & Co. for the liquidation of the balances due by them on Account of their Chaya Farm for fuslies 1235 & 36 ... 295

28th Decr. Permitting the Sub Collr. to visit the Presidency ... 305

Ansd 17 Feby 1827

Revenue Department

Rs. 6 "

To the Principal Collector of

Madu[ra]

Sir,

With reference to my lette[r] of the 30th November last, I am direc[ted] by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a lette[r] from the Acting Secretary to Government [dated ...th January 1827] and to request that the information ... therein called for relative to a certain house situated near Madura, stated to have been the property of Mr. Samuel Johnston may be submitted at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

[signature]

Secretary

[F]ort St. George
[...]th January 1827

[...]esp.d 18 [...]

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13

Fort St George, 5th January 18

No 8

4

Gentlemen,

Revenue Department

A Plan and Estimate for certain alterations and additions to a building at Tumkum near Madura, for the purpose of converting it into a Lock-up house for prisoners under examination, having been received from the Military Board the Honorable the Governor in Council desires me to request that an early answer may be submitted to the letter addressed to you on the 7th November last, in which an Extract from a Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors on the subject of a claim to the building in question was enclosed - in order that he may be enabled to form an opinion as

to

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to the propriety of sanctioning the outlay of any money in its improvement.—

(Signed) Hy. Chamier
Act. Secy. to Govt.

To the President and Members
of the
Board of Revenue

(True Copy)

J. Hunt
Secretary.—

C. F. Johnson

Revenue Department

R. | 8

To the Principal Collecto[r]
of Madur[a]

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th Octo[ber] 1825, reporting upon the state of the Original Survey Accounts of your Distric[t] and suggesting the expediency of employ[ing] some extra Gomastahs, to take copie[s] of such as are forthcoming in Tamil for the use of the Huzzoor Cutcherry in which the accounts for many villages are stated not to be forthcoming.

2 It appears that in many Villages even the Tamil Accounts are Missing, and you observe in para 4 that should

it

it be deemed necessary "to prepare Survey
Accounts for the Villages in which they
"are deficient, the Lands should be remea-
"sured, and their classification, assessment,
"situation and denomination ascertained
"and specified."

3 Before the Board authorize
any new Survey to be commenced they are desirous
that every possible exertion should be made
to discover the missing Original accounts
of the Survey made by Mr Hurdis - on a
recent occasion when their Third Member
Mr Campbell, required the original
Hindoovee Huzoor Survey accounts of Chittyngum-
-putty, it was represented to him by your
Deputy Seristadar now placed at the Head
of your Huzzoor establishment that they
were not forthcoming, but upon his urging
further search they were partially discovered
and to that extent are now in the hands
of

of the Board's Head Serishtadar. Mr
Campbell also, when accompanying the
Honorable the Governor on his late tour
through the Northern Division of Arcot,
where the Head Serishtadar Abheem [illegible]
is the same man who was Head Pishcar
under Mr Hurdis during his survey of Madura
and Dindigul, received from him the Hindoo
papers of which copies and translations
are enclosed, whence he infers that nearly
all the material accounts were drawn out
in Hindoovee as well as in Tamil - under
these circumstances the Board have little
doubt that if the very great importance,
which they attach to the discovery of those
Documents be made known, the greater
part of them, if not all will be found,
they desire therefore that you will lose no
opportunity of impressing this upon your
native Establishment, and report from
time

time to time the success which may

attend their endeavours and your own

further exertions, which they desire may

be energetic to obtain the missing accounts.

Fort St. George }
18th January 1827 }
Despd. 1 Feby do. — do.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

[illegible]
Secretary [illegible]

C. T. Johnson

From the Board
Received [illegible]
January 1827

B. 10 19

Translation of Bheema Row's Information (Continued).

Upon the appointment of the late Mr. Hurdis as Register to the Court of Sudr and Fouzdarry Udalut at Madras in Fusly 1213, the Districts which had formed his Collectorate were divided, into 2 Divisions of which Madura and Dindigul composed one and Dharapooram the other and the Mootsuddies of his Huzzoor Cutchery were separated and formed into two establishments for the two Divisions. Nurrahurry Row was then nominated Naib Peshcar of the Division of Madura and Dindigul to whom was made over the accounts of the Survey, classification and assessment &c together with the Gomastahs employed

in

in the transcription of the Accounts connected with these two Divisions while I was appointed to Dharapoorum and ordered to take with me the accounts of that Division together with the Gomastahs employed on them accordingly after I had made over to Nurrahurry Row the accounts &c.^a connected with Madura and Dindegul, I proceeded to Dharapoorum

Mr Parish was then nominated Collector of the Dindegul Division and Lutchmun Row was appointed Head Serishtadar of his Huzzoor Cutcherry and Nurrahurry Row together the Gomastahs &c.^a was placed under the Head Serishtadar but he (Nurrahurry Row) was shortly after dismissed from employ, and the Accounts with him were then transferred

to

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to that (Mr. Parish's) Cutcherry.

23d October 1826.

(Signed) Bheema Row
Serishtadar of the Chittore District

(A true translation)

J. W. M.
Secretary

Compd. [illegible]

Ke 12 25

Translation of an Information given by Bheema Row, Serishtadar in the Principal Collector's Cutchery of the Northern Division of Arcot, relative to the Terms introduced in Dindigul, Dharapoorum and Madura Divisions —

I remember that Surveyors [Pymash Wallas] were appointed to measure the Lands of the Dindigul District, both the Talooks and Polliems, on a monthly salary of 20 Rupees, with a Superintendent [Pymayish Mohtesim] on 30 Rupees Pay; Hooloosdars were also appointed on a salary of 35 or 40 Rupees whose duty it was to examine each field measured by the Pymayish wallas. Khundarow and Streenevassa row were appointed Sheristadars with an establishment of Goomastahs under each for the settlement of the Khani Hooloos Goshwaras Mouzawar according to the Pymayish

Pymayesh and Hooloos Chittahs. These people wrote in Hinduee the Kham Hooloos Goshwarahs shewing the rates of assessment of both the Cultivated and waste lands from the accounts above mentioned and I remember that the Beriz of the year preceding was also shewn therein after these Goshwarahs were prepared they were sent to the late Mr. Collector Hardis, upon which the Jummahbundy Beriz of each village of the three preceding years, and the Beriz of certain former fuslies (the accounts of which were prepared in English by Mr. Macleod, but not in Hinduee) were taken and compared for the purpose of ascertaining how far they were exceeded by the Kham Hooloos Beriz and a Moonasib Beriz was then

settled

settled, accordingly; a remission to the extent of certain annas or sixteenths from the Kham Hoolos Beriz being allowed in certain Villages in which it was found to exceed the Moonasib settlement and the necessary instructions were then sent to the Seristadars of the Fysul Cutchery who accordingly made the Ryetwar and Stalwar settlement without increasing the Beriz of the Village after having made proper inquiries in order to ascertain in what fields the Mamool Teerwa was exceeded and reduced. the assessment of such fields as they thought fit. and having settled matters to the satisfaction of the Ryots they then issued Puttahs to them after taking Moochilkha according to instructions from the Huzzoor The Hooloos Teerwahs

on

on the lands classed as first, second and third sorts were fixed at the rates which were usual in the Country and no addition was made to them the Teermahbundy and Kistbundy Statements were prepared accordingly the settlements were concluded for the most part by the two Seristadars aforesaid but a considerable number of Villages which were left by them, were settled by Gondoo Pant Seristadar of the Huzzoor Cutcherry and by Sooba Row who was Talook Seristadar in the Dindigul Havelly and afterwards Tahsildar, according to instructions issued to that effect.—

I cannot say whether one uniform mode of measurement or two or three were prevalent in the whole of the Dindigul District during the time of

of Syed Saheb without reference to accounts as I do not exactly recollect it now.

Regarding the assessment fixed in the excess of Land (i e Goontahs discovered by survey, the Country having been rented out for 5 or 6 Years prior to the survey part of the time by Talooks and part by single Villages an excess of land in some fields may have been discovered by the survey above the extent entered in the Curnums accounts for the Curnums may have some times inserted the extent of some Fields below their full extent at first and other fields may have been extended by encroachments on the neighbouring lands. In such fields some Goontahs of Land would be discovered by Survey, and the Hooloos Teerwa thereon would be

be increased in consequence but no additional assessment was fixed on the Manool extent of Land. —

Some talooks viz.t Leraposurum, Caroor &c.a were subsequently included in Dindigul District in fusly 1209 – The Lands which were cultivated in fusly 1209 were assessed with the Manool Teerwahs according to the Accounts of the Village Curnums, but as the extent of Land upon which the Summahbundy was made was not known and as the Curnums on a reference being made to them replied that they were keeping the accounts according to Manool but they did not know the differences existing between one field and another, and it was considered necessary to ascertain

ascertain the extent of land, and to make the Curnums responsible for any differences in future; and it may also be thought fit, in order to expedite the business of the settlement to fix a teerwa upon each field, (Sthalwar) the Curnums of the several villages were furnished respectively with a rope adjusted as a standard according to the land measure in use in the country & were ordered to measure the Lands of their respective Villages being informed at the same time that they would be held answerable for any discrepancies that might occur thereafter. Moochelkas were obtained from them to that effect and they made the Pymaeish according to orders and brought the accounts thereof to be written for the

Circar

Colar the Ryotwar settlements were then concluded in communication with Moonigars and Curnums and after an examination of the Mamool accounts by fixing to each field, of both Nunjee and Poonjee land which were divided into 5 Classes, a particular assessment such as upon inspection of the Curnums accounts was thought to be consistent with the old Mamool. —

The District of Madura was assumed by the Honorable Company in Fusly 1211, and the settlement was formed by assessing each field of both Poonjee and Totacaul (the extent of which was entered in the Curnums accounts) with the Mamool Teerwa and the same was inserted in the Summahbundy accounts. With

regard

116c

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regard to the Nunjee lands, as a Warum
had been taken from them under the
Nabob, in fusly 1210. The Ryots proposed
to continue the same but they were told
that the practice of receiving a Warum
afforded room for abuse on the part of
the Ryots and could not be allowed;
after much discussion Grain rents were
then concluded a certain assessment
being fixed per Cawny partly in Grain
and partly in ready money according
to the respective classes of land in which
each was placed. Afterwards an enquiry
was made into the mode of measure-
-ment which was prevalent in the
country relative to Nunjee land and
the Curnums then rendered accounts
shewing about 30 or 32 sorts of measure-
-ment. Judging from the variety of
measurement

measurement that it was impossible to
make a comparison between the rates
of assessment of any one village with
another, a Rope was then determined
as a standard of measurement accor
-ing to the practice in the Country Curn
-oobilkahs being taken from the
Curnums of the several villages they
were ordered to measure the whole of the
Lands both Nunjee and Punjee The
Curnums accordingly prepared a "Zumeen -
Zadatee" or "ayacut" account from actual
measurement a rate of price was then
fixed on the Maiwarum Grain of each
Field and a Teerwa was accordingly fixed
at so much per Cawny of each Class.
This was the mode in which the settle
-ment of fusly 1213 was concluded. -

The talooks subject to the

Districts

Districts of Dharapoorum, Madura
and Dindegul were not measured,
classed and assessed in the same man
-ner as the Dindegul District. But
a certain rate of Teerwah was determin
on each field, with reference to Curnum
accounts, in the Cutcherry, in the 2d Year
of the Company's administration. —

I have heard that the assessment made by the late Mr. Hurdis in the Talooks dependent on Dharapoorum was afterwards reduced by the late Mr. Garrow. —

The Aggraharum Villages in Dindegul and Dharapoorum which were Zubted in Tippoo Sultan's time were under Zubt in the Company's Government. —

The Villages in the Madura district

District were continued in the same state as in the Nabob's time up to fasly 1210 –

The teerwa lands of the Talooks in Dindigul were regularly measured by fields examined, classed and assessed – but those of Madura and Dharapoorum were assessed with reference only to the Curnums accounts because it was thought expedient to commence the System of money rents immediately, therefore there may be some difference in the latter. –

23rd October 1820. – (Signed) Bheema Row
Seristadar of the
Chittore District

(A true translation)

Wm
Secretary

Compd. W. P[illegible]

Revenue Department

18c

Rt

To the Principal Collector in Dindigul and Madura

Sir

Extract (Para 3) from the Enclosure A in letter from the Collector of Bellary dated 4 March 1824
Extract from the Proceedings of the Board under date May 1824 (Paras 117 & 118)

Para 1 The Government having ordered a Regulation to be prepared for excluding service Enams from the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request, that with reference to the papers enclosed herein you will distinctly specify the serviced Enams which in your opinion, ought to be included in the proposed Regulation, and that you will suggest the particular rules, by which, in your judgment, the rights of individuals, in respect to such Enams, ought to be limited, in order to secure the effectual performance of the duties of the offices to which they pertain—

2 You will be pleased to reply to this letter within one Month from the date of its

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its receipt to enable the Board to meet the wishes of

the Honorable the Governor in Council who has

requested that the Draft of the proposed Regulation

may be laid before him as early as possible

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

D Hill

Secretary

Fort St. George

26th March 1827

Desp.d 30th Do.

C. F. Dohm

Extract from a Memorandum enclosed in a letter from the Collector of Bellary dated 4th March 1824-

Para 3. The enam lands, and fees in money, or kind; attached to the several hereditary village offices should be placed under the charge of Collectors, to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the Zillah Courts. The same not being personal property, but in fact the official payment of the inferior native servants in the Revenue Department:- Collectors should be authorized to settle disputes respecting the same of their own authority, or by punchaets; and in the latter event should have power, on appeal, to modify or alter the decisions of such punchaets, recording their reasons for the same- No one should be nominated by a Collector to such village offices except persons

having

having an hereditary right thereto. But Collectors should be allowed to select for duty the most fit person among the hereditary claimants, and where no such one having hereditary right to the office exists, to appoint new persons thereto, apportioning in all cases to each claimant, whether employed or otherwise, such share of the hereditary enam, or fees, as may be usual, according to the Custom of the Country, to be decided in case of dispute by the Collector himself, or by punchaets assembled by him, as before suggested.

(True Extract)

D Hill
Secretary.

Cd. J. Stedman.

V° 4

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 17th May 182[illegible]

Para 117 The 3rd paragraph of the paper now under consideration relates to the privileges enjoyed in land and fees by persons holding hereditary Village Offices. The late Collector proposes that all such hereditary lands and fees should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Courts, and placed solely under that of the Collector —

118 The many descriptions of hereditary property held under different titles by Merassidars who are also hereditary Village officers, might render it a matter of some doubt whether there might not be some danger of trenching upon

rights

rights which it is by no means the intention of the late Collector of Bellary to infringe, if a law were to be passed, declaring all lands and fees enjoyed by hereditary village Officers to be the wages of the State, and on that ground not liable to be adjudged upon or apportioned by the Courts.

It appears to the Board that the safer plan would be to declare that all lands and fees that have been actually bestowed by the Cirkar for the performance of public duties shall be under the sole control of the Collectors, and that all suits regarding them shall be brought in the first instance before the Collector, who shall be at liberty to appoint punchayets to decide them whenever he may see fit to

avail

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avail himself of the assistance of those judicatories, and that an appeal should lie from the decision of the Collector or punchayet in cases where a party against whom a judgment may have been passed shall consider the decree as depriving him of property not coming under the description of land or fees granted by the state in lieu of wages for service to be performed.—

(True Extract)

D Hill
Secretary.—

C. T. Atkinson

Rev. Depart.

R 22

To the pl. COLLECTOR of

Madura

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 1st of Feby last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance copies of the undermentioned Letters.

To the Chief Secy to Govt 19th March 1827
From the Secy to Govt 30th March "

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

D. Hill

Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th April 1827
D. P. 10 "

Revenue Department

R. 23

No. 130

To the Chief Secretary to

Government

Sir,

Para 1st. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit to the Honorable the Governor in Council

to the accompanying correspondence with the
1826 Principal Collector of Madura respecting a
1827 Yeomeah the full amount of which as originally granted he recommends may be continued to the daughter of the last incumbent for the support of a Mosque.

2. The Yeomeah in question was originally 2 Cully fanams a day, but on the death of the first incumbent it was reduced to 1 fanam, and continued to his Widow Mutoom Beebee, who, the

Principal

Principal Collector reports, died on the 20th December 1825. Her daughter Saunthah Beebee now prays for the renewal of the original allowance asserting that it was granted for the support of a Mosque in the Fort of Madura and the Principal Collector supposing that such was the condition of the grant supports her petition.

3. In the translation of the document conferring the yeomiah appa= rently on Raujoo Shaw, transmitted to the Board under date the 7th July 1826, that person is styled "son of Booden Shaw, "Muckaundar of the Mosque near the "granary in the Fort of Madura" but in the original, which the Board directed the Principal Collector to transmit and which he furnished with his letter under date the 1st Ultimo, no mention is made of a Mosque, the yeomeah being granted to

to "Booden Shaw grandson of Rajoo Shaw, "Tuckeedar near the granary in the "Fort of Madura". The documents on the records of the Board relating to this allowance shew it to have been granted at first for praying and to have been subsequently continued as a charitable grant.

Statement submitted by the Collector dated 29th Feby 1812

Statement in Collrs letter under date 18th Octr 1816.

4 This being the case, the present petitioner has no claim to a continuance of the yeomeah on the grounds she has stated but in consideration of the circumstances of the family as reported by Mr. Peter, the Board are induced to recommend that it may be continued by way of charity to the four daughters of Nuctoom Beebee at the rate enjoyed by her the share of each to lapse to Government on her death –

5. The Board in the event of their recommendation meeting with the

64

the approval of Government, solicit its sanction for the payment of arrears to these persons since the death of their mother.

(Signed) D. Eliott
Secretary

Fort St. George
19th March 1827

Fort St. George 30th March 1827

No. 246

Gentlemen

Revenue Dept. Para 1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 19th instant, No. 130 and to state that the Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to continue to the four daughters of Muctoom Beebee with arrears from the date of the last payment the allowance of one Cully fanam per diem enjoyed by their late Mother the widow of Ranjoo Shaw No. 74 in the Madura list - the share of each daughter to lapse to Government on her

Saunthoo Sahebah
Booraun Beebee
Roshun Beebee
Ranjoo Beebee

T.L.J.

her death.

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2 As this Yomeah may become the subject of further reference to Government at some future period it seems proper, with reference to the 3d paragraph of your letter to explain that the document which accompanied the Principal Collector's letter of the 1st February 1827 and upon which the parties claim the yeomeah as granted for the support of a Mosque, is a copy authenticated by the seal of Nasseer ool Moolk, of an Enayetnamah from the Nuwaub Wallajah to that person desiring him to continue to Raujoo Shaw grandson of Boodun Shaw (not to Boodun Shaw grandson of Raujoo Shaw as supposed in the 3d paragraph of your letter) Takeedahdar near the Mundy or granary within the Fort of

Madura,

Madura and to Imam Ally Shaw grandson of Kurrum Ally Shaw Takeeahdar without the Fort, at the side of the west gate near the Custom Chauntry the yomeah of 3 Cully fanams enjoyed by their Grandfathers but no mention is made of the allowance having been granted for the support of Mosques or for praying, and there is every reason to believe, both from the wording of the Enayetnamah, and the inadequacy of so small a Sum as 3 Cully fanams to defray the expenses of two Mosques, that the yomeahs were intended to be strictly personal, the reduction of that held by Ramzoo Shaw on his death appears therefore to have been proper and it is now renewed at the reduced rate agreeably to your recommendation by way of Charity.

in the proportion 2 fanams to the former and 1 fanam the latter.

(Signed) H. F. Chamier
Secy to Govt.

To the President & Members of the Board of Revenue

(True Copies)
D Hill
Secretary

Revenue Department

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51

To the Principal Collector in Dindigul and Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Extract from a letter from Government under date the 2^d February last,

Para 2

and to request that you will report whether there are any villages in your District in which the Head Inhabitants are not in the receipt of any allowance either in money, land, or grain, and should there be any so circumstanced, that you will submit your opinion both as to the propriety and the means of making a suitable provision for the Head Inhabitants, as defined in Clause 1st, Section III, Regulation IV of 1816.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

D Hill
Secretary

Fort St. George
19th April 1827

Rec^d 22nd D^o

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Extract from a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government dated the 2d February 1827.

Para 2 "If there should be any Villages in Guntoor, or in other Districts, in which the Head Inhabitants are not in the receipt of any allowance either in money, land or grain, the Governor in Council requests that you will submit your opinion both as to the propriety and the means of making a suitable provision for them, as a remuneration for their services, and in order to give respectability to the Office"

(True Extract

D Hill
Secretary

C. J. [illegible]

R. Revenue Department

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To The Principal Collector in
Madura & Dindigul

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information the accompanying Extract from a letter from Mr. Secretary Chamier, communicating observations recorded by The Honble the Governor in Council relative to your District.

From Paras 11 & 12.
3rd April 1827.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

D. Hill
Secretary.

Fort St. George
3rd May 1827.

Extract from a Letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 3d April 1827.

10 In Madura and Dindigul the survey and assessment was made by Mr. Hurdis. In Dindigul the assessment was regulated by what is called the Hoolis or produce of the land. In Madura it is said to have been regulated rather by the nature of the soil than by its actual produce. But there is little doubt that the process was the same in both Districts, and that though the estimated produce was not registered in Madura it was taken into the calculation along with the kind or quality of the land in fixing its Terim or rate of assessment. All assessors of land however differently their accounts may be framed must be guided in making the assessment by the average collections of former years and by the nature and

present

present produce of the land and the usual prices of produce.

11 The fields are not numbered either in Dindigul or Madura but in Dindigul the assessment of each field is inserted in the Register of fields so that each Rayet knows exactly what he has to pay to Government. In Madura the fields are registered in different classes according to their quality. The extent of each is shewn but not its money assessment. A separate Register contains the assessment which belongs to each class. so that great room is left for the curnums to raise or lower the assessment by altering the class of any particular fields.

12 In both Districts very little care has been taken to preserve the survey accounts. Those of several villages are not to be found. Of the remainder only a small share is in the Collector's Cutcherry and the rest is in the hands of the Curnums written on Cadjans. Measures

should

should be adopted for completing the survey accounts – There ought to be a compleat Set both with the Curnums and the Collector – The expense incurred in the preparation of Survey Accounts whatever it may be is always greatly overbalanced by the advantages derived from them – by the very great saving of time and labour which they enable us to make in all Settlements and by the confidence which they establish between the Ryots and the Government by fixing distinctly the amount of assessment in every case and leaving nothing regarding it arbitrary or doubtful –

(True Extract)

[illegible]

Secretary –

[illegible]

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To the Principal Collector in
Madura & Dindigul

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying Extract from their Proceedings under date the 30th Ultimo on the Settlement of your District for Fusly 1235.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
D. Hill
Secretary

Fort St. George
3d May 1827

015

22/63

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 30th April 1827.

...ugst 1826. Read again the letter from the Principal Collector of Madura reporting on the settlement of Madura and Dindigul for fusly 1235.

In their Proceedings upon the settlement of these Districts for fusly 1234, the Board referred to the settlement of 1232 as affording a fairer standard of comparison than 1233, on account of the unfavorable circumstances of the latter year, and they observed that the settlement of 1234 exceeded that of 1232 by the sum of Rupees 24915-8-9; they further remarked

that

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that the settlement of 1234 was the highest since Fusly 1220. The following abstract or statement shews that there was again an increase in 1235 to the amount of Rupees 31098 above the settlement of 1234.

	Fusly 1233			Fusly 1234			Fusly 1235			Increase in comparison with 1234			Decrease in comparison with 1234		
	Rupees	a	P	Rupees	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P	Rs	a	P
Tribute of Pollams permanently settled	6,36,250	5	7	6,36,250	5	7	6,36,250	5	7	"	—		—		
Do of the Pollams unsettled	86,612	14	4	87,053	1	1	87,053	1	1	"	"	"	—	—	
Revenue of the Talooks and the Estate under Ammany	6,69,512	"		6,79,527	14	8	9,10,626	13	3	31,098	14	7	"	"	
Hill rent	5,115	4	10	5,115	4	10	5,115	4	10	"	"	"	"	"	
	13,97,490	9		31,60,794	6	10	2163,9045	8	9	31,098	14	7	"	—	

2 In Madura "the seasons"

Para 3. "the Principal Collector remarks, "were nearly "similar to those of the preceding year - the "showers for the Dry cultivation were late, "and the monsoon was scanty - In most villages

"Villages, there was little rain after the
"first few days, and as the Vygay river did
"not continue down so long as in the former
"year, many tanks along its banks became
"early dry, which has caused a falling off
"in the 2d crops; but the increased extent of
"1st crop land has made up the deficiency
"The produce, generally speaking, may be
considered fair, and to have caused a diminution
in the prices of grain, tho' still above the
Jummabundy prices" It will be observed
accordingly, that throughout the Talooks
composing this District there was a con-
-siderable increase in the 1st crops, compared
with those of the preceding fusly—but
that this was counterbalanced by a partial
failure of the 2d crops; and that the actual
settlement of 1235 exceeded that of 1234
by the sum of Rupees 6,742 only—

Madura		
Fusly 1235	Rupees	465318.2.9
1234	Rs	458575.6.4
Increase		6742.12.5

The particulars of this increase

and

808

and decrease shewing the extent to which the several descriptions of land in each Talook were affected, are so minutely detailed in

Para 6-7-8 the Principal Collector's report, that they need no further observations from the Board.

4 It is gratifying to observe that this District had been freer from sickness generally, during the last year, than in former years, and that, tho' the Epidemic Cholera occasionally appeared in some villages, the cases of this complaint are considered to be less frequent.—

5 The settlement was made, as usual, with each ryot individually, and

Princl. Collector's Report Para 10 Mr. Peter remarks that he had not found it necessary to recommend any change in the assessment upon this the Board think it proper to observe that, although discretionary remissions may be made occasionally in the annual settlements, under particular circumstances, there are many objections to any

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permanent

permanent alteration of the established assessment for the purpose of affording a partial relief, and that such a measure, ought not to be recommended except in cases of manifest and urgent necessity not arising from temporary causes, but from circumstances likely to be lasting. In such cases both the original assessment and the subsequent alteration ought invariably to be exhibited in the accounts. The Principal Collector has already, at different times, reduced the assessment in several Villages in the Madura District to a considerable extent but none of the reductions so made are brought to view in the Jummahbundy accounts, and, looking only to these accounts, it might be supposed that all the lands included therein are now assessed at the same rates as they were originally whereas, in fact, a large abatement has been

Reports dated
7th November 1815
10th — Do — 1818
25th September 1820
12th July — 1822

been made - The Principal Collector will be pleased to direct his accounts to be so prepared, in future, as to exhibit distinctly both the original survey assessment, and the present reduced assessment, on all the lands entered therein, and also the full amount of permanent remissions which have been allowed, at different periods, in the Madura Division, and the proportion per cent of those remissions to the original assessment on the same lands - The Principal Collector will also report the effect of those remissions, and will, at the same time, state his opinion, founded on the experience of the years which have passed since they were made, whether the present reduced rates should be confirmed, or should be modified on some uniform principle - The Principal

Collector's

Collectors report should be accompanied by statements shewing the Beriz of the Villages in which reductions have been granted, for a series of years previous and subsequent to the reduction; and statements shewing the rates of assessment &ca of the Villages in the immediate neighbourhood of those in which reductions have been allowed —

Maunapara Pollams

6 In the settlement of the Manapara Pollams for 1235 there was an increase, compared with the preceding fusly of Rupees 2042 : 2 : 4 this it is to be observed, still falls short of the settlement for fusly 1232, but the difference would probably

Statement 3 Col: 46-13.

Fusly 1234	Rupees	70,277 - 1 - .	
Do 1235	Rupees	72,319 : 3 - 4	
	Increase	2042 - 2 - 4	
Fusly 1232	Rupees	77,779 : " : 7	
Do 1235	Rups	72319 : 3 - 4	
		5,459 : 13 : 3	

probably have been inconsiderable
if the season had continued
as favorable throughout as
it was at first. The Principal
Para 12 Collector observed that many
of the Ryots who were in 1234
compelled to emigrate
from the want of water,
returned in the late fusly,
and the Board indulge the
hope of hearing that, in
the current year, these
Pollams have been restored
to their former pros=
=perity —

The

Dindigul
1235. 372989-7-2
1234. 350675-7-4
Increase 22313-15-10

7 The Settlement of Dindigul for the fusly under review, exclusive of the Manaparai Pollam amounted to Rupees 372989-7-2, being a Rupees 22313-15-10 above that of fusly 1234.

8 The increase is almost entirely in the talooks of Toddycombo and Tenkerah in which the season is described as having been more favorable in 1235 than in the preceding year. The Principal Collector observes, however, that the increase in Toddycombo was occasioned not only by a more favorable season," but also by the encouragement which was held out to the inhabitants to cultivate on condition of increase, that reductions should be made in proportion on those which were too highly assessed." Respecting the increase in Tenkerah again he observes that "this certainly may be attributed to the remissions in 1234, and the promise that was held forth to the

inhabitants

inhabitants that these remissions would be recom-
-mended to be continued to them provided they
increased their cultivation."—

Rt. No. 3 Fusly 1234	Col. 434	Col. 435 Fusly 1235
...ddy Comboo - Rupees	5,415-12-9	Rups. 6,128-2-6
...pully Rupees	1,744-3-"	2,339-7-6
...enkeray	6,901-8-2	10,943-14-11
Wallacittah	10,402-10-6	11,005-15-1
	24,464-2-5	30,417-8-"
		24,464-2-5
		5,953-5-7

9. In the four talooks composing this District, the remissions from the survey assessment allowed at the settlement amounted to Rupees 30,417 being Rupees 5953 more than was allowed in Fusly 1234. Respecting the reasons for these remissions, all the information afforded by the Principal

Para. 6. Collector is, that in making them, he was "guided by discussions with the inhabitants considerations of the situation, soil &ca. Poonjah lands rated at 20 and 25 fanams per Kooly which

Para. 17 from their high assessment, had been thrown out of cultivation, he gave, he states, at the reduced rates of 7 and 6 fanams. Again, where lands situated near hills have been cultivated, the

the assessment of 5. 4. 3. and 2. fanams had been promised to be lowered to 3. 2 and 1 fanam, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate and the interruptions the inhabitants met with from wild beasts &c. Lands on hills, cultivated in small spots, and which cannot be ploughed, but dug with iron crows, on account of the labour in cultivating and watching them, have been reduced from 2 to 1 fanam" "This (he adds) I was induced to do, on account of the poorer inhabitants residing in the hills representing their inability to pay more Their little cultivation had consequently been thrown up, but has now been again resumed

10 Of the propriety of these remissions without the detailed report which has been so often called for from the Principal Collector the Board are unable to form an opinion. and they can only, on this occasion, repeat the expression of their regret that the assessment of Dindigul still continues

continues unsettled, in consequence of the Principal Collector's inattention to the reiterated orders which have been addressed to him on this important subject.

11 The Board have been the more anxious to receive full information respecting the present state of the assessment in Dindigul, in consequence of communications from the late Head Assistant, from which they were led to apprehend the existence of much irregularity and confusion both in the formation of the settlement and in the collection of the revenue- In a report which the Board noticed in their Proceedings on the settlement of 1234. Mr. Nelson stated, "at present the survey or Ooloos rates are the standard by which accounts are kept and Kists levied- From these are subtracted, at the Jummabundy, the "Ooloos Manf." or reductions in the survey rates, made by Mr. Hurdis at the time of the survey. These reductions are sometimes on the Cully fanam, and sometimes on the koolee, and cause great confusion- A third term is employed whenever the rate may still be too high, and a

Enclosure A in No. 926 from the Pl. Collector dated 10th. September 1825.-

+Moonasib

Puttyam

P, L d

38c

Pattyum in which all three appear would stan[d]
thus - 10 Koolies, at 8 C. fanams the Koolie 80 C.
fanams - deduct Oolour Mauff, say 5 per Cent, [...]
balance 75. deduct Moonasib at 2 fanams th[e]
Koolie 20. balance 50 C. fanams the sum rea[lly]
due from the Ryot. As fractions of fanam[s]
and Koolies occur in every Pattyum, the in[-]
tricacy is increased ten fold, the ryot give[s]
up the calculation, and is obliged to trust
entirely to the Curnum, who does not fail
to turn it to his own advantage." In expla-
-nation of the foregoing passage, with referenc[e]
to the Board's proceedings, Mr. Nelson, in a
subsequent letter, stated that "As the Oolour
rates from the standard demand of the [...]
Cutcherry, the Curnum, in order to square his
collections with these, has to exact more than
the lawful amount, in places where abate-
-ment have been authorized, and the Ryot
is

No. 429 from the Principal Collector 8th May 1826.

not assured, although the surplus be afterwards directed to be returned to him at the Simmabundy for he considers the repayment to be uncertain, and prefers lands of a less productive kind, where the low rates have required no alteration."

12 On receiving the communication from Mr. Nelson last noticed, which was forwarded by the Principal Collector without any remark, the Board felt themselves

19th June 1826. obliged to call upon him once more, in the most urgent terms, to explain particularly the proceedings already held and the measures intended to be pursued by him relative to the assessment in Dindigul. They pointed out to him the evils which must necessarily result from the very objectionable arrangements described by his Head Assistant, and warned

him

him of the responsibility that would attach to himself, if he kept them longer in ignorance of the Principles on which he was acting, and the details of his operations.

13 The Board understood from the Principal Collector's report on the settlement of 1234, that the Statements which he proposed to lay before them for the purpose of illustrating his plan for the revision and modification of the existing assessment were nearly complete at the date of that report; and that the details of the arrangements contemplated by him were already considered and digested, but, from the following passage in the report under consideration they are led to apprehend

that

that Mr. Peter is still unprepared to give a determinate opinion respecting the reductions required throughout his District, and still less to submit a scheme for carrying them into effect generally - He observes in Para. 13 with regard to the reductions to be made in the assessment of the lands of this Province, I shall at present say nothing as I am led to expect, the Honorable the Governor, accompanied by one of the Members of your Board will be here shortly, to whom I am anxious, in the first instance, to explain the nature of the assessment, when they will have an opportunity of personally examining into Mr. Hurdis's mode of assessing Dindigul, and of ascertaining whether reductions be required or otherwise" upon this the Board

will

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will only remark that, had Mr. Peter resumed the consideration of the subject on the receipt of their Proceedings on the Settlement of 1234, transmitted to him on the 3d. November 1825, & on the receipt of the orders of Government dated 6th and forwarded to him on the 19th. December 1825, there would have been suf=ficient time, before the arrival of the Honorable the Governor in the District not only to have completed his report, but to have obtained the sentiments of the Board upon the measures pro=posed by him; and any doubtful points might afterwards have been discussed, with advantage, on the spot, on the arrival of the Honorable the Governor, accompanied by a member of the Board.-

Presuming

14 Presuming that the reductions of the assessment, from time to time reported by the Principal Collector, were not temporary remissions but permanent abatements, and the real state of the case not being shewn by the accounts, the Board in their Proceedings on the settlement of 1234, expressed surprise at finding overassessment still complained of by the Head Assistant in the Talook of Todicombo after remissions had been made therein to the amount of Rupees 24,929 in 1232, Rupees 4,858 in 1233, and Rupees 5,415 in 1234, and desired to be informed why these remissions had proved ineffectual. In reply, Mr Nelson explained that the terum teerwa, or modified assessment according to which the settlement was made in 1232, and for some years previously, and by which the revenue was reduced in 1232 to Rupees 24,929 less than

Letter No 929
18th May 1826

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it would have been had the survey rates been observed, was discontinued in 1233, and the Board understand that all the remissions previously granted were then cancelled, and a new plan of settlement adopted, by which the assessment was raised again to Rupees 20071 above what it was in the preceding year, the settlement of 1233 in this talook being only Rupees 4,858 below the survey amount.

15. The Board conclude that the same system has been observed generally in the Dindigul District, and that the amount of remission shewn in the accounts of 1235 stated above to be Rupees 30417, is the total of the abatement which is now allowed in the assessment finally settled by Mr. Hurdis on the lands ok cultivated in that year. The abatement

in

in the original Hooloos, or survey assessment, of the lands cultivated in 1235, made by Mr. Hurdis himself, the Board understand to be Rupees 35,646. The total amount of reduction which has been allowed on those lands since the survey may thus be estimated at Rupees 66,063, or about 14 $\frac{15}{16}$ per cent of the original assessment.

Amount of Hooloos Teerwa 442,217.

16. The Board have no particular information as to the principles on which the remissions allowed by Mr. Peter have been applied with reference to those allowed by Mr. Hurdis; but they learn from their Sheristadar, who lately visited this District, in attendance upon the Hon'ble the Governor and the third Member of the Board, that they have been given, as well on lands on which an abatement was made by

Mr. Hurdis, as on those which remained a[t] the original assessment, but partially on both, and that, in consequence of the various modifications which have been made from time to time, the settlement is now made in four different ways, some lands still bearing the original survey assessment, some receiving the benefit only of the reduction allowed by Mr. Hurdis, some only of that allowed by Mr. Peter, while on others an abatement is made to the full amount of both. -

17. From the information &c obtained by the Board's Cutcherry in pass-ing through the District, and also from Bheem Row, the Head Sheristadar in the Northern Division of Arcot, who was employed under Mr. Hurdis at the time of the survey, it appears that, on the

the Abstract accounts of the original survey of each Village being transmitted to the Collector's Cutcherry, they were compared with the accounts of the settlement of the three preceding years, and with certain English accounts, pre-pared by Major Macleod, of the Revenue of a former series of years, and when the survey accounts were found to give a higher beriz than the others compared with them, a reduction was ordered by Mr. Hurdis, varying from 1 to $\frac{9}{16}$ths. It is stated that Mr. Hurdis did not intend this reduction to be applied indiscrimi-nately to each field, but to be apportioned according to circumstances, by the Sherista-dars who were appointed to superintend the survey, after a careful inquiry, in order to ascertain upon what particular fields

fields the survey rates exceeded the [illegible]
amount which had been usually collected
from them. The Board consider it to be
of great importance to discover what was
the real intention of Mr. Hurdis in this
respect, and how the reduction allowed
to the respective villages in which an
abatement of the survey assessment
was considered necessary, was actually
applied. For this purpose, search should
be made for the original orders issued
by Mr. Hurdis to the survey sheristadars
and their reports in reply. Some of
these orders have already been found,
and are now in the Board's Cutcherry,
and there can be little doubt that a
great part of the rest will also be
forthcoming, if they are diligently sought
for. From the orders which have come

under

under the inspection of the Board, in which reductions are authorized, varying from 1 to 6/16^ths^ they would rather be inclined to infer that it was the intention of Mr. Hurdis that the reduction should be allowed indiscriminately on each field.—

18. It is understood that in forming the annual settlements of this District, and in the inquiries that have been made regarding the assessment, the Curnums' accounts have usually been referred to, instead of the original survey accounts and that the accounts of the field assessments in the Huzzoor are taken therefrom. When the Board's Cutcherry was at Dindigul, the Deputy Sheristadar produced the original survey accounts of a few villages and

occasion

occasion was taken to compare them with the Curnums accounts kept in the Huzzoor, in respect to an item of $2\frac{13}{16}$ Goontahs, classed as land of the 1st sort.-

19. ...In the Curnum's accounts the original Hoolaas assessment of the land is entered at - - - - - - - - - 6 fan and the reduction originally allowed at 2 fan leaving the assessment at - - - - 4 =
This was subsequently altered by the Head Sheristadar, under the orders of Mr Peter, to 4½ fanams, and again, lately, by the Deputy Sheristadar to 6 fanams - But on referring to the original Survey accounts, it appears that this land was set down in the Chittah, or original rough account at

15 fanams, and, in the Aurzah, a digested account, extracted from the Chittah, was entered in the names of two Ryots, the assessment payable by one of them for $1\frac{14}{16}$ Goontahs, being first written 13 fanams and afterwards altered to 6½ fanams.-

20. These discrepancies shew the necessity of proceeding with caution upon the accounts of the Curnums, where their correctness cannot be proved by a comparison with the original accounts; and also the great importance of recovering if possible these valuable documents- The Board have

lately

To the Pl Collr 18th Jany

lately addressed the Principal Collector on this subject, and pressed him to use his best exertions to obtain them. It has occurred to the Board that some of those accounts, which are not to be found in the Dindigul Cutcherry, may have been left at Darapoorum, when that talook was transferred to Coimbatore, and they propose to address the Principal Collector of Coimbatore on the subject.

21. In the 17th Para of the Report under consideration, the Principal Collector, having observed that the Poonjah assessment in many Villages in Dindigul is so high as 20 and indeed 25 fanams proceeds to say that "all these lands

which

which, from their high assessment, must be considered the best, have been thrown up, and the lowly assessed, cultivated." On reference however, to the Abstract of the Curnum's accounts in the Huzzoor, obtained by the Board's Cutchery, there does not appear to be any ground for such a conclusion, on the contrary it is shewn that the proportion of the land cultivated to the land left waste, under the higher rates, is much greater than it is under the lower rates, for example, the proportion on the lands rated above 6 fanams per Goontah is $33\frac{4}{16}$ to $66\frac{2}{16}$ per cent, whereas on the land rated below 6 fanams down to ½ a fanam, the proportion is $19\frac{4}{16}$ to $80\frac{2}{16}$ per cent. –

22. In the 83rd Para of their Proceedings under date the 3rd July 1823, the Board observed, regarding the Punjah land, that they thought it likely that the higher rates apply only to very limited spots of ground, and, in fact, it

	Cultivated in Fusly 1235		Waste do		Total	
	Goontahs	As.	Goontahs	As.	Goontahs	As.
Above 6 fanams ———	23074	13¾	45055	4¾	68230	2½
From 6 fanams to ½ fanam	201913	15	813035	9¾	1015808	8¾

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Goontahs	
3	9½
1	3½
80	6¼
"	9½
85	12¾

as it is shewn by the accounts which the Board have lately obtained, that the whole extent rated above 15 fanams is only about 85 Goontahs. These accounts are not reconcilable with the Principal Collector's statement that all the lands rated at 25 and 20 fanams had been thrown out of cultivation - 30 out of 80 Goontahs, rated at 20 fanams, being entered therein as cultivated -

23. For the purpose of obtaining particular information respecting the assessment, the late 3rd Member of the Board took an opportunity, when on Circuit with the Hon'ble the Governor, of inquiring on the spot into the details of the Village of Chettynaigum=puttry in the Talook of Todycomboo, and of examining personally the lands of the Village, in Company with the Principal Collector, Mr Peter. The Poonjah lands of this Village were origi=nally assessed at rates varying from 15 to 4 fanams per Goontah, which were partially reduced by

by Mr Hurdis, his remissions varying from 2 to 7 fanams, the highest rate of assessment being left as before at 15 fanams and the lowest one being fixed at 2 fanams. In this state it is understood that the assessment continued until the introduction of what was called the tirum teerwa; or assessment according to classification, by which the rates were nearly equalized, on a very reduced scale, the highest being fanams 4-8 and the lowest fanams 3-8. By this arrangement a remission of fanams 10-8. was given to the highest rated land, while the assessment on the lowest was more than doubled, being raised from

Discussed in the Board's Proceedings under date the 5th July 1823

from 2 fanams to fanams 4. 8 or Annas 8
above the original survey rate - The ar-
-rangement here noticed, however,
has been recently altered, and the
assessment on the best lands is
now fixed at 6 fanams, the lowes
rate at present being 3 fanams - Th
reductions made by both these
arrangements have been almost
entirely in favor of the best lands,
and those which, from the ad-
-vantages of their situation, are
most easily cultivated - On some
of these an abatement is now made
to the extent of 9 fanams per Coon-
-tah, whereas on the inferior or
lands, the reduction is not more
than 1 fanam in any case, in

some

some cases none is allowed, and in some the survey rates are actually increased; and the difference between the highest and the lowest rates, which was formerly 13, is now only 3 fanams. The lands which are assessed at the lowest rates are both of inferior quality compared with the others, and are also more remote from the villages. If therefore they are fairly assessed at the rates which they now bear, it must be concluded that the better lands are assessed too low, and that the reductions which have been allowed on them, have occasioned an unnecessary sacrifice

11,

sacrifice of revenue -

24. A very considerable change has taken place in the cultivation of this village since the survey - There were then waste Goontahs 1550 and cultivated Goontahs 2880 - now there are waste Goontahs 3607 and cultivated, 769 only - Mr. Peter appears to have concluded that this change was the consequence of over assessment, and to have acted at once on that conclusion in reducing the survey rates, without considering whether there had not been other causes affecting the village, to which the effect might be traced - It is known that this District, and particularly this village suffered grievously from disease

and famine for many years – The circumstance was forcibly noticed in former proceedings of the Board, and, if the information they now have on the subject, be correct, as to the excessive mortality which prevailed, by which it is said nearly half of the population was carried off, it is obvious that this cause alone, is sufficient to account for the present state of the cultivation without impugning the survey rates. With a diminished population, it is impossible that the cultivation of the village could be kept up, and, even if the lands abandoned were entirely or mostly of the higher classes, which is believed not to

South Arcot
Proceedings under
date 19th Feby
Para 20

to be the case, this would be no proof that the assessment on those lands was excessive. For, as the Board have already observ with reference to another District, "if death, sickness, or other misfor=tune deprives them (the Ryots) of the services of such members of the family as have been accustom=ed to labour, they must, of necessity, leave part at least of their fields untilled; and that part will, not unfrequently, be in the higher class=es; for altho' good land will always yield the best return, the conse=quences of failure are more serious, and the culture is gene=rally more expensive and laborious" –

The

25. The Board understood that the people who complain most of the survey assessment of Dindegul are the Bramin Ryots of certain Agraharum villages which were resumed during Tippoo's Government, and, at the time of the survey, were assessed at their full value, without the usual allowance on account of the caste of the inhabitants, which precludes them from cultivating their lands by their own labour - It is the custom, in most parts of the country to grant some abatement of the regular assessment, on lands occupied by Bramins, who are obliged to cultivate them by means of hired labourers; and it is understood that a like indulgence to Bramins was granted by Mr. Hurdis in some parts of

of Dindigul - This indeed appears from one of the Bunnows in the possession of the Board, by which a remission of 1/4 is allowed to Malyamoms cultivating or providing for the Cultivation of their own lands - Strict inquiry should be made as to the rules by which Mr Hurdis was guided in those cases in which he granted remission to Bramin Ryots, and particularly, whether the rates of assessment were reduced or whether, the lands being fully assessed, a special abate-ment was allowed in favor of Bramin Ryots individually - It is probable that the reasons which influenced Mr Hurdis in allowing remission, and the principles on which it was regulated, are stated in his Bunnows relative to the Settlement of the respective Villages, reference should therefore be had to these documents wherever they are forthcoming, and where they are missing, they should be diligently sought for - It should be further inquired, whether any reasons are recorded in the orders issued by

Mr

Mr Hurdis relative to the settlement of the Agraharum Villages alluded to, for excepting the inhabitants from the indulgence allowed in similar cases. If, in fact, the Bramin Ryots of these Agraharum Villages are not allowed the same indulgence as other Ryots of the same class, although they are obliged to Cultivate their lands in the same way by means of hired labourers, and if no good reason for the exception appears on record, it would seem expedient to extend the indulgence to them, but a careful investigation should be made in the first instance, to ascertain the real state of the case. In the event, however, of such an indulgence being granted to those Bramin Ryots, the Board conceive that it should be given as a Special individual remission, the original survey assessment on their lands being left unaltered, to be collected in the case of the lands falling into the hands of Soodras, or others of the Cultivating classes. It will be proper also that the original assessment and the deductions should be distinctly shewn in the Puttahs.

Another

51c 101

26. Another general cause of complaint among the Ryots, in respect to the Hooloos or survey rates, even where these are fairly and duly proportioned to the produce, has reference to the comparatively light assessment fixed on waste lands cultivated on Cowle. The Principal Collector will be pleased to submit statements of lands, cultivated on Cowle, shewing the rates of assessment relatively with the survey rates, distinguishing the lands occupied by Ryots from those occupied by persons in public employ, and shewing, with respect to the latter, the occasion of the Cowle being given in each case, and the situation of the party in the public service at the date of the Cowle. It is believed that some of the Cowles granted to public servants have been resumed, these however should be included in the Statements required the date of resumption being shewn therein. The Principal Collector will, at the same time, report the terms on which land was given on Cowle at the time of the Survey, and transmit a copy and translation of the present Cowlenamah. The Board observed a reference to the Kayda, or rule, according to which Cowles were granted, in

one

one of Mr. Hurdis's Sunnuds in their possession but the particulars are not stated.—

27. The foregoing observations, suggested by the examination of the Accounts and documents obtained by the Board's Cutcherry, and the notes made by them in passing through Dindigul, together with those recorded in former Proceedings of the Board, especially under date the 3rd July 1823, comprehend all the points which occur to them as requiring consideration in the Report which Mr. Peter has been ordered to furnish in illustration of the actual state of the assessment in Dindigul, and of the modifications which are conceived to be necessary to put it on a right footing. The Board have done all in their power to facilitate the task Mr. Peter has to perform, by directing his attention to the proper objects of inquiry, and by explaining as clearly as possible the nature of the information necessary to

52

to be obtained, in order to the right under-standing of the subject in all its bearings, pointing out to him at the same time, the sources from which the requisite information is to be derived, par-ticularly the original Accounts of the survey, the value of which he does not appear to have sufficiently appreciated and which therefore have not been duly attended to. It remains for Mr Peter to perform his part in pursuance of the instructions which have been communi-cated to him: And the Board trust that a consideration of the heavy responsibility which rests upon him, on account of the unsettled state of the assessment in this District, will stimulate him to make the exertion which is absolutely necessary to accomplish the work of reforming it. The evil consequences which must result from a system of temporary and partial expedients such

as

as have lately been resorted to in Dindigul have already been forcibly pointed out in the Boards' letter of the 19th June 1826 to which Mr Peters' most serious attention is earnestly requested. - He cannot fail to perceive the justice of the observations contained therein. - He must be aware that it is calculated "to cause general dissatisfaction and distrust to leave the demand against the Ryots undetermined until the period of the settlement, and then to be adjusted on no fixed or defined principle, but in an arbitrary manner, according to discretion, with reference to different con-siderations in different years. - He must be sensible also that a wide field for abuse, partiality and corruption, is opened to the Native Revenue servants by allowing discre-tionary remissions in particular Villages and on particular fields, according to circumstances, of which, of necessity, they must generally be the Judges. - The evil of an improper -

remission

remission, he should consider, is not confined to the particular case in which it is granted, but widely extends itself; for, where one man has, by any means, obtained an abatement of the tax upon his land an inducement is immediately given to every one of his neighbours to clamour for a like indulgence, hence frequently arises a general complaint of over assessment, without any real foundation for it, and with no cause whatever except the under assessment of a favored individual.—

28 With reference to the passages quoted in the 8th para of these Proceedings and to the general tenor of the Principal Collectors communications, the Board are led to observe, that he appears to attach too much importance to the extension of cultivation which ought not to be forced by bounties in the shape of remission.— He should recollect that the object of Government is to introduce a fair and equal assessment calculated to be permanent, under which

the

the Ryots may be enabled to improve the lands presently in cultivation, and, of their own accord, to proceed gradually, as they acquire capital, to bring new lands under the plough.—

29. It is understood that when any excess of land is found in the measurement of a Ryots' field above the extent entered in the accounts of the survey, it is usual in the Districts of Madura and Dindigul to charge the Ryot with the difference altho' no allowance is made for a deficiency.—This is right when the field is surrounded by waste land, in which case it is probable that the difference has been gained by the Ryots extending his boundary.—But as he cannot do so when the field is surrounded by cultivated land belonging to other Ryots, no notice ought to be taken in such case of any difference which is not so considerable as to afford ground for suspicion that fraud was intended in the original measurement.—

Although

30 Although a regular Kistbundy is established in these Districts it appears that the Ryots are still subject to restrictions in respect to the reaping and removal of the crops, which are not allowed to be cut without security being given for the revenue. This is a very objectionable restriction, and the Board desire that it may be abolished.

31 In the Districts of Madura and Dindigul there are no Collections under the Head of Mohturpha. Under instructions from Government the Board of Revenue in 1805, issued Circular orders to the Collectors of the Carnatic to report particularly on the various taxes levied in their Districts besides the Revenue derived immediately from the land, with a view to their being modified, reformed, consolidated with the land tax, or abolished, the object, as stated by the Board of Revenue, being "to relieve, as far as practicable, the Ryots from demands not connected with the land Revenue, and to confine the demand on

From Govt. 16 March 1805
Circular 2d April 1805

each

each Ryot to the annual Rent of the land in
his occupation, as defined in his Puttah." —
In conformity to those orders, Mr. Parish then
5th May, 1805 Statement I. Collector of Madura, submitted a Statement
of all the extra taxes included in the settle-
-ment of Madura and Nattum for Fusly
1214, arranged under distinct heads, of
personal taxes, professional taxes, and
taxes derived from land — The latter description
of taxes yielding Star Pagodas 10,559-30-72
per Annum, he said would be included in
the settlement of Land Revenue, from the
commencement of Fusly 1215 — The personal
and professional taxes, yielding annually
Star Pagodas 7,834-37-64, he proposed to be
abolished as being derived from sources for-
-bidden by the Regulations — With the
8. 9 & 10 in Statement I. exception of three items which were retained
as an assessment for the purposes of Police
Govt. 19th Sept. 1805 they were abolished accordingly by order of
Do. 29th Oct. 1805 Government — and the Board presume that
this order, which primarily referred only
to

to Madura and Nattum, has been construed to apply also to Dindigul. It appears to the Board that the object which the Government originally had in view, in directing the revision of the extra taxes levied in the Districts, namely to relieve the Ryots paying revenue to Government from any additional demand, was not duly considered in this instance, for the taxes abolished did not directly affect the Ryots, but on the contrary classes of people entirely distinct and not contributing directly in any other way to the support of the state. Mr Parish himself stated that Star Pagodas 2093, out of Star Pagodas 7834, the annual produce of the taxes abolished, had been collected within the Fort of Madura from persons paying no land Revenue. This is the very description of persons who properly come under the operation of the Mohturpha tax, and to whom it is applied in other Districts. Should the Hon'ble the Governor

in

in Council be of opinion, under these circum=
=stances, that the Mohturpha tax in Madura
and Dindigul was abolished under an
erroneous conception of its operation and
ought now to be again enforced, the Board
will be prepared to issue the necessary
instructions to the Principal Collector.—

32 Of the total revenue of the
year, amounting to Rupees 16,39045-8-9,
there remained outstanding, at the close of
the fasly, a balance of Rupees 92,903-2-4 of
which, Rupees 71,284-10- were due by
Zemindaries, and Rupees 21,618-8-4 by lands
under Circar management.— The Collections
on this account, up to 31st December
amount to Rupees 88,247-15-4;
leaving a balance of Rupees
1042-15-5 still outstanding
against the Circar lands, and
Rupees 3612-3-7 against the
Oodiacotah Zemindary on account
of which the Principal
Collector

	Balance on account of fasly 1235 at the close of the fasly.	Collections to the 31st Decr 1826	Balance on account of fasly 1235 outstanding 31st Decr 1826.
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Due by Zemindaries	71,284.10.–	67,672.6.5	3612.3.7
Due by Circar lands	21,618.8.4	20,575.8.11	1042.15.5
Total	92,903.4.4	88,247.15.4	4655.3.–

Collector was authorized to attach the Seminary - He has since reported the liquidation of this balance.-

he P. Cll: 20.
Nov. 1826.
Do. 20th 24.
March 1827.

33 The Board have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the favorable mention made by Mr. Peter of his late Head Assistant Mr. Nelson."

(True Extract)

[signature]
Secretary.

[signature]

56 (A)

[illegible]

38 [illegible]

[illegible]

Revenue Department 137

R 57 C 13

To the Principal Collector in Dindigul and Madura

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information the accompanying Extract from a letter from the Board to the Court of Sudder Adawlut relating to the provisions of Regulation V of 1822 in respect to Pottahs -

from Para 9 to 18
21st July 1825

2 The Board desire that you will communicate to them your opinion whether under the relative circumstances of the Zemindars or Mootahdars and their Ryots in your District, the protection intended to be afforded to the Ryots by the provisions in question is actually required - and that you will also report whether it has been found possible to observe those provisions in practice, and if so, by what means the difficulties noticed by the Board have been overcome - if not, how the provisions of the Regulation have been evaded, and

138.

and by what rules, instead of them, the transactions

the Zemindars or Mootahdars and their Ryots have

regulated and particularly how without having granted

the Zemindars have been enabled to recover arrears of

from their Ryots - whether, with reference to Section [illegible] the

Courts are rigorous in rejecting suits for arrears of [illegible]

revenue, unless proof is adduced of the tender of a Pottah

or whether they admit them upon a general allegation

that the use of Pottah and Muchilka is by common

consent dispensed with. The Board further desire that

you will inquire and report particularly how the

Courts previously to the enactment of Regulation V

of 1822 were accustomed to proceed in determining the

justness of demands submitted to their summary

investigation under Clauses 4th & 5th Section XXXIV

Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

3. The Board request that you will submit

the report herein required as soon as it can be conveniently prepared

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

D. Smith

Secretary

Fort St. George
10th May 1827

Despd 23d do

C. T. [illegible]

58 R. 115

Extract from a letter to the Register to the Court of Sudr Adalut under date the 21st July 1825.

Para 9 It had not been provided by Regulation XXVIII of 1802 that a summary enquiry into the justice of a landlord's demand (such as that which takes place under Section 34 of that Regulation before the imprisonment of a tenant) should be held before the issue of an order for the sale of his property. But Section IV. Regulation V of 1822 was intended to supply this supposed deficiency by enacting that notice should be given by the distrainer to the Collector immediately on his attaching the property of a defaulting tenant. The defaulter was then at liberty to appeal against the distraint within thirty days, and if he did so appeal

appeal the Collector was directed to institute an immediate and summary enquiry into the correctness of the demand and eventually to order the sale of so much property as should be equal in value to the sum found by him to be due now it being provided by Section III of the same Regulation V of 1822 that no property attached under Regulation XXVIII of 1802 should be sold unless it was proved that pottas had been granted, or tendered and refused, it follows that where the latter was the case the Collector would be called upon to decide on the correctness of the rates of pottas tendered and this he is indeed specially required to do by Section VIII whenever a landlord may be desirous of ousting a tenant for refusing a potta under Section X Regula-tion XXX of 1802. The expediency or even

even the practicability of the rule here enacted is more than doubtful - It is obvious to remark that it is next to impossible for a Collector to decide on the justice of a Potta offered by a Zemindar for lands which he may propose to subject to a money rent where there has been no survey no classification and no previously established rates of assessment as in the Northern Circars where also the Collector is possessed of no accounts in detail, has not a single servant under his own authority and where the Curnums are the servants of the Zemindar. The same observation applies to lands held on a grain rent which equally requires of facilities or difficulties ~~certainty or uncertainty~~ a knowledge of local circumstances, of the means of irrigation, previous produce &ca. &ca. and involves quite as much nicety and almost as much calculation as a land tax, equal difficulties would attend

attend the endeavours of a Collector to decide on the propriety of a Potta for a division of the Crop - In this last men-tioned mode of settlement it has ever been the custom in the Sircars, and is still the custom even in the Aumani Villages in Tanjore, Nellore, Chingleput and Tinnevelly Districts under the Government's own hands, to make over the Sircar grain to the ryot at the selling price of the season not to take the Sircar share in kind - This is not contemplated by the Regulation XXX of 1802 - But if it were insisted that the Zemindars should abruptly and at once depart from this usage they could not possibly pay their rent - The grain is safe in the ryots own custody but the Zemindar could neither watch it scattered as it must be over

the

the whole District, nor sell it in time to meet the kists which were calculated with reference to a very different system The fact is that the Regulation assumes that to be the case which is not - and suppos there is nothing to do but to keep the Zemindars to existing rates of assessment in land or in grain, whereas in truth those rates remain to be calculated - a work of no easy accomplishment. But where the system of making over the Sircar share to the ryot prevails no Pottas has been usual or indeed can be given, because the extent of the produce and the rate of conversion into money cannot be known till the harvest is over and the grain thrashed -

10. In the Northern Sircars however there is another difficulty there "the revenues" have for ages been, and still are collected under various denomi- :nations

-nations in addition to proprietor's share (witness the collections made after the division of the crop under the head of Durbary kurchaloo &ca.) and therefore the whole must be consolidated into one specific sum of money or quantity of grain" in other words the ryot must be assessed according to one of the two first of the modes just alluded to - that is either by a tax on the land or a fixed grain rent - and the 3d mode, viz.; a mere division of the produce, is altogether inapplicable. -

11. Such being the actual state of affairs the Collector must have no easy task in deciding on the justice of a Potta supposing one to be proffered by a Zemindar yet according to the provisions of Regulation V of 1822 above quoted he must decide - If a ryot falls in arrear the Zemindar

cannot

cannot attach or at least sell without the Collector's leave and to obtain that leave

…1. Section III

it is *indispensable* that he shall have either actually given a potta or *offered* one which has been *refused*. If there is no proof of one of these facts the money

…Second …III

cannot be exacted and is therefore in point of fact lost to the Zemindar or if there is a dispute between the Zemindar and the ryot about the *rates* the Collector is to say what is the just rate and to

…second …VIII

interdict the collection of more.—

12. From what has been said above it will be seen that the Board consider the endeavour to compel the observance of the Potta Regulation and to make the tender of a fair potta an essential preliminary to the sale of a defaulting tenants property to be so likely to produce nothing but embarrassment and confusion. The Potta Regula-

:tion

-tion has in fact been nearly a dead letter in the Regulation book, and the Board have no hesitation in saying that in the Northern Sircar at least they consider it as not admitting of enforcement.—

13 But if it had been otherwise, and if it had been customary for Zemindars to give pottas the task of the Collector in deciding on the propriety of such pottas would be not the less difficult on that account.—

14 The justice of a demand made by a Zemindar in possession of the management of his estate against a Ryot is not one of the cases wherein a Collector in a settled district is justified in calling upon a Curnum for his accounts. Without accounts in his Office there, without servants in the Zemindary, without power to call for the accounts of the Curnum of the Village how is it possible

See Section XIII Reg: XXXIX / 1802

possible that a Collector can say what a Zemindar ought to collect from each ryot, and what each ryot ought to pay? The confusion and eventual injustice which must follow if a Collector acting under Regulation V of 1822 were to discharge a defaulter of his arrear on the ground of the landlord not having given or tendered a patta will appear manifest, if it is considered that the rule thus made imperative in the relation of Zemindar and Ryot or landlord and tenant is not binding in the relation between the Collector of the Government revenues and the defaulting Zemindar. Suppose a certain Zemindar who had never given Pottas since he had possession of his Estate but had always delivered the Sircar share to the ryots and collected its value together with the usual extra

items

tems to bring his claim before the Collector for summary enquiry. The Collector must decide against him. He had neither given nor offered a Potta and cannot therefore enforce his demand. In other words the Collector must declare the ryot not liable to pay. A few days afterwards the Zemindar falls in arrear to Government and the Collector attaches the lands, and here commences the operation of a different rule. "no engagements exist between the defaulter and his dependent ryots," the Collector therefore immediately proceeds under Clause 1st Section X Regulation XXVII of 1802 to "collect the revenues from them according to the established rates and usages of the purgunnah" on account of the very man whom he had prevented in his judicial capacity from realizing the

money

Money himself, and, among others, from the very ryots whom he has just before absolved from the demands for the restriction imposed by Regulation V of 1822 on the Zemindar do not bind the Collector when acting in the place of the Zemindar but on behalf of Government for Sections X of Regulation XXVII of 1802 and XXXVIII of Regulation XXVIII of 1802 continue still to be in force. –

15. Such being the case in regard to the provisions of Regulation V of 1822 as they refer to the enactments of Regulation XXVIII and XXX of 1802, it seems desirable before proceeding to the remaining portion of that enactment to consider whether in rescinding the erroneous and inexpedient provisions, it is necessary to substitute any other rules for the more prompt relief of under tenants.

and

and in this view of the subject the Board are led to advert to the very different state in which the provinces now are, from that contemplated in Regulation XXVIII of 1802; which anticipated the general establishment of the permanent system.—

16. Had that system been universally established and consequently a great number of created Zemindaries and Mootahs existed, it might have been necessary to guard the ryots more effectually than had first been done against oppression by persons who having little feeling of consideration towards them might often be tempted, when hard pressed, to endeavour to relieve themselves by undue exactions summarily enforced. The same necessity for protection would have existed had the system of rents been continued, for renters would have been even more likely than Mootadars to oppress their ryots as the interest they held

held in the Village was less permanent.
But rents are entirely abandoned and the Mootah system may be said to exist only in Salem and Chingleput, the Havelly Lands sold in the Northern Circars being as compared with the old Zemindaries of very trifling extent and even in those Districts its operation is annually becoming more and more contracted as the estates from various causes gradually fall under the management of the Officers of Government. In the latter of the abovementioned Zillahs the Board believe that instances of injustice and fraud committed by the Ryots on the Mootadars are at least as frequent as cases of oppression on the part of the Mootahdars towards their under tenants.—

17. It is important however to observe that Regulation XXVIII of 1802 is not only in operation in settled districts, but

but is the enactment under which Collectors in unsettled Districts levy the dues of Government from all who pay Revenue to the state. In this its most extensive way of operation it is obvious that the power of preliminary enquiry and check cannot be exercised by the Collector for he is himself the distrainer, and would be the party complained against.

18. It would seem to the Board to be sufficient for the present to rescind the rules of Regulation V of 1822 which have reference to the provisions of Regulation XXVIII and XXX of 1802 and before proposing any other rules having the same object in view they will circulate enquiries in the settled districts for the purpose of ascertaining 1st whether the relief proposed is required in the Northern Sircars and other ancient Zemindaries 2d to what extent it is needed

needed, if at all, in Salem and Chingleput

and 3.ᵈ how the Courts have proceeded

determining the justness of demands sub-

mitted to their summary investigation

under Section XXXIV Regulation XXVIII of

1802. With this information before them

the Board will be better able to propose

any new rules that may seem necessary &

expedient for the due protection of the

ryot.

(True Extract)

D. Hill

Secretary

C. F. T. Dalzell

Revenue Department

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4.

To the Principal Collector of Madura and Dindigul

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue with reference to their circular orders dated 7th February 1825 to transmit for your information, an extract from the Register of Petitions referred to you in the month of April last.

Fort St. George
4th May 1827
Resp.d 26 " "

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant

D. Hill

Secretary

Geo. T. Jobson

Madura

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of April 1827. 67 C

Number of the Petition	Name of the Petitioner	Purport of the Petition	Order of the Board
304.	From Vyapoory, Yeroolapen and others the Inhabitants of the Village of Teroomaul in the Zillah of Madura	Complain of having been deprived of their Merassy lands having enjoyed the same up to Fusly 1235.	Referred for the report by Endorsement of the Principal Collector of Madura 23d. April 1827. (Signed) J. Goldingham Jr. Dy Secty.

67 C

R

(True Extract)
D. Hill
Secretary

C. S. Johnson

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Revenue Department

Rr. 68 C. B.

To the Principal Collector of
Madura

Sir,

Para 1 With reference to your letter dated 15th January 1824, and to the correspondence transmitted to you on the 22d March 1824, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information the accompanying Copy of a letter from Government, with Copies of the enclosed letters from the Resident in Travancore [interlined: [illegible] correspondence [illegible] referred to] relative to the Claims of Alamail Chitty on that Sirkar.

2 The Board request that you will report the present state of the balance against Alamail Chitty, and whether there is any probability of recovering it.

May 1827

Fort St. George
1st June 1827
Desp. 11

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant
[signature]
Secretary.

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Political Department

69e (13)

To

The President and Members
of the
Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

With reference to your Secretary's letter of 4th March 1824 (No. 103), I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Travancore, with copies of its enclosures, from which it will be seen that there is no likelihood that the former renter of Cardamums in Dindigul will receive any indemnification for his alleged losses from the Travancore Government.—

Dated 30th Jany 1827

Ft. St. George
May 1827

(Signed) D. Hill
Chief Secretary

To

To the Chief Secretary to Governmen
Fort St George

Sir,

Para 1 With reference to the late Chief Secretary's letter dated 20th April 1824, and the papers which accompanied it, I have the honor to forward copies of correspondence with the Minister of Travancore, on the subject of Alamail Chetty's claims on Travancore for losses sa[id] to have been sustained in the year 1807, at which time the said Alamail Chetty was Renter of the Cardamum hills. –

2 It appears that Alamail Chetty has failed to produce evidence, or to support by authentic documents the claim that he has set forth, had his pretensions been well grounded, the most regular course of proceedings would have been to substantiate his claim, and to recover the amount of his losses, at the time they

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were sustained, from the authorities by whom the Cardamom Gardens were rented to him at this distant period, it is difficult, if not impossible, to get at the merits of the question, and the Travancore Government not disposed to make good the amount of Alimail Chetty's supposed losses, unless supported by the clearest evidence. –

I have &ca &ca

...n
...ry 1827 }

(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

To
The Dewan of Travancore
Vencatarow,

I forward to you herewith papers connected with a claim on Travancore set up by a person named Alamail Chetty, & I request you to make inquiry into the circumstances of this claim, in order to be prepared to give me the necessary information on the subject, when I return to Quilon. –

Yours &ca

...ry
...1826 }

(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

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To Colonel D. Newall C.B.
British Resident in
Travancore
&ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last, directing me to make a full enquiry regarding the claims of Alamala Chetty, for the loss which he says he has sustained from the Travancore people, and to keep the matter ready for your information when you come to Quilon, - I would certainly do myself the honor to act accordingly, had I been so happy as to succeed in it, and I therefore beg to trouble you at this interval, with a few particulars for your information, hoping that the instructions which I may receive in consequence may enable me to fulfil your commands. -

I have throughly examined

the little old papers in the Cutcherry here,
but have not been able to discover a single
thing regarding the object in discussion, and
from the papers which you had been
so Kind as to favour me with, it appear
that altho' the matter has undergone a
great discussion in the correspondence
between the Company's local authorities
and the Madras Government, Yet the
subject has not been carried to any sort
of conclusion, the cause of which it is
said has been the failure of the Travancore
Commissioners — This is the total result
of the case which appears upon the whole
from the said records, but it having
appeared to me that Commissioners were
sent from hence with Certificate from
Colonel Macaulay, I was induced to enquire
after persons that were sent there, and
understand that Commissioners were sent
three times, first the Surwady Cariagar
and

and Avaranumpella with the local inhabitants of the Hills, second, Survady Caragar, and Shashagerce Row with the Hill inhabitants, and thirdly Valia Mala Clottapella &ca with Captain Blacker.

Survady Caragar and Awaranum Pillah have died long ago, and I have therefore obtained the presence of the Principal Hill inhabitants, who had accompanied them, and they state, that they on being furnished with a Certificate from Colonel Macaulay proceeded to the Hills, descended at Kumbum remained there four days, thence advanced to Chinnapanaikenoor Village thro' Woottampollum and stopped there three days, but found no Commissioners on the otherside, altho' the Aumeen of the District told them that they would come, from thence they returned again to the Hills so as to here of the arrival of the Company's Commissioners in a day if they actually come

to

to the place appointed, sent messages by the chetties and stopped there also for fifteen days, but heard nothing of the Company's Commissioners, and finding themselves all attacked with fever &ca returned to Travan upon the permission from the Dewan. —

In the year 985 or 1810 Coomar Shambagaramen pillah Sirwady Cariagar, and Shashageree Row, were sent as Commission with a Certificate from Doctor Macaulay, when Omana Tomby was Dewan, and they had been waiting for a Month on the Sooona Hills for the arrival of the Collector's Cutcher and then went to the place appointed where having seen the Tasildar only, had a conference with him in which all documents &ca were produced to the Tahsildar of the Company's territory in support of the claims of Travancore the Tahsildar positively said that the Hills would not be restored and these people on having thus obtained permission from the

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the Huzzoor and returned. It appears that these are the people whom the Collector & Mr. Parish states to the Board, that the head Tahsildar had put some questions regarding the losses sustained by Alamala Chetty, but nothing of the kind appears from the statement of the persons who had been there on the occasion. —

It was in the year 992 or 1817 that Valia mala Cloottoo Shancar Narayen pilla &ca were sent as Commissioners with Captain Blacker when the ~~matter in~~ [illegible] was the disputes of the Boundaries, Valia mala Cloottopillah states, that Alamala Chetty was present and he was one of the several inhabitants brought by the otherside as evidences. —

The Commissioners who had been a second time also state that Alamala Chetty was present but brought no claim for losses which he says has sustained. —

The

Ch'd

The principal Kunamamar
whom the correspondence of the Magistrate
&ca calls chara Rajahs and Moodavammars
&ca inhabitants positively declare that they
never have caused any losses to Alamala
Chetty, nor Almala Chetty brought forwa
any claim when they were there present

If there be no other record
but those which I am now favored with
by your aid, and if the Statement of the
inhabitants of Travancore be correct, I
presume that Alamala Chetty must prove
most substantially the various atrocities a
outrages which he seems to have so often
caused by his complaints, the Revenue a
Judicial Officers to write to the superior
authorities at Madras, as committed by the
Travancoreans.

This Alamala Chetty had seen
me about a month ago, but seemed to be
much reserved, and I did not think it o
proper to speak to him on the subject, and

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since I know not where he is. I therefore beg to be favored with your instructions—

Quilon
8th July 1826

(signed) Vencata Row
Dewan.

Translation of a Declaration given by Mananat Kaimal, and Madapully Kaimal of Karoomanoor Proverty in Tadoovallah District dated 23d Auny 1001 or 5th July

Having been called upon to state what we know of the complaints of Alamail Chetty, stating that while he held the rent of the Cardamom Hills from the Honorable Company some people from Travancore seized his property, beat his people, set fire to their Huts and the Cardamom plants &ca

We beg leave to state, that the Cardamum Hills belonging to the Travancore Sirkar were rented out from the year 975 or 1800 to Bawa Khan Naigan Sheydalva Rowther Patter, Alamail Chetty, and Nunjapah Chetty by the Honorable Company, while the rent was held by the latter we received an order from Colonel

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Colonel Munro not to permit the Cardamoms producing within the boundaries of Travancore to be carried away, but most part of the produce of that year, having been carried away by the renters people previous to the receipt of the order, we shewed the said order to Venovasingum Pillah the person deputed by the renter Nunjapah Chetty to collect the Cardamoms, who immediately proceeded to meet Colonel Munro, and the remainder produce of Venattha Garden, to the quantity of about 35 Toolams was since collected by us and delivered in the Commercial Department at Allopy. At that time no dispute took place between us and the renters people, we neither beat Alama Chetty Bawa Khan, the renters or their people nor set fire to their houses or the Cardamom plants, or carried away the Cardamoms they had gathered, nor did we hear any thing on the subject ere this. In order to settle the boundary dispute of the Cardamom Hills - Edakatom Vettel Komaran, Shambogaraman Pillay Surrady, Karicager Avaramum Pillah we and the people

people belonging to Poonjat Rajah proceeded the first time agreeably to the orders of Vailoo & Tumby Dalvoy and Colonel Macaulay to Chinnu Naiguon Village, thro' Kumbom, and altho' we remained there for 7 or 8 days, the Company's people did not appear, and having been taken ill we reported the same to the Dalvoy and left the place, on our arrival at Killperyar, we received an order to return - The aforesaid Komaran Shambagaraman Pillah Seerivady Kariagar, Shashagaree Row, we, and the people of Poonjat Rajah were a second time deputed by Oomay Tumby Dewan, and Colonel Macaulay, and we having proceeded to Parayacolum we met there Vencatrow, the Tahsildar, with whom we had a conference about the Cardamom Hills, when he said, that the Hills were for a period of 15 years in the possession of the Honorable Company, and rented out to the Individuals, and consequently we could not expect the restoration of them to which, we replied, - that the Travancore Sirkar collected the produce thereof since long time, which

we

we could prove by documents in our possession, and he could not therefore have any claim to those Gardens. He then desired us not to speak on the subject as the order he had received did not extend so far, that the Collector would not come there for the settlement of the dispute that, the Cardamom Hills would not be restored and that we could report it to our superiors, we accordingly wrote to the Dewan Oomany Tumbly on the subject, when we received an answer that Colonel Munro had promised to settle it, and directing us to return, and we returned to Nelikamookoo, and informed all the circumstances to the Dewan Oomany Tumby and Colonel Munro, when orders were issued for the attendance of the people who were acquainted with the dispute and for the transmission of the documents connected therewith Captain Blacker Shangara Narayen, Valliamel Elootoo Pillah, Raman Tumby Kariagar we Kondy Menon the Tahsildar

of

of Toodoowallah District, the Sumprethy Keshewa Pillah Palpanaba Pillah, the Sumprethy of the Pepper Department and some others were deputed the third time by Colonel Munro, and the Dewan Peshcar Vencata Row, and we accordingly proceeded to Oota-man Paleum where we were joined by the Poonjah Rajah also the Gentlemen on the side of the Honorable Company having arrived there, the matter was discussed, and it was determined that the Cardamom Hills belonged to the Travancore Sirkar. -

On all the three occasions ... Almail chetty was present and tried his utmost that the Hills should not be restored to the Sirkar; but did not mention a word about the Travancoreans having beat his people and carried away the Cardamom, nor did the Company's people make any enquiry on the subject. This is the truth of what we Know -

(True Copy)
(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

Translation

76c 151 107

slation of a Declaration given by Shashageree Roo Tasildar of Mavilacarry District Dated 23d Auny or 5th July 1826.

It having been reported that I had been in the year 986 to humborm and Koodalorly orders of the then Dewan and the Resident Colonel Macauly and having consequently been desired to state when I had been there, who ac-companied me where I stopped, what matters under discussion have been brought to Settle-ment, whether any thing transpired then about the complaints of the renter Alimail chetty, by what orders I returned therefrom, and what directions I received afterwards. I beg leave to state that in the year 986, or 1811 during " management of Oomany Tumby Dewan, it was necessary to depute some persons on the part of the Travancore Sircar, to settle the boundary disputes of the Cardamom Hills, and for which purpose it was said that, the Collector and the other Servants of the Honorable Company had also been directed to assemble at Kumbom

and

1810

and Koodalore and Twalacarray Edakettoom, Connen
Shembaga Ramen Pillah Survady Karriagar and my
self were therefore directed by Colonel Macaulay
and Oomany Tumby the Dewan to proceed to
Kumbom and Koodalore and settle the disputes
and to speak freely with the other people al-
ledging our reasons &ca and having been fur-
-nished with a Passport and a letter to Poonjat
Rajah as also orders to Mariamada Madapully
Kaimalmar and Varakigal Mannamar &ca per-
-sons we proceeded accompanied by two Hen-
-carrahs and 10 Nayers of those living within
the Fort, to Meenachel, delivered the letter
the Rajah, and dispatched the orders to the
others - The Rajah having met us at Meenachel
remained there for four days, and after taking
every information from us, he caused all the
documents in his possession to be taken and
dispatched his servant Oolootora Variar with
us, we accordingly proceeded to Tadoovalla,
and sent for Mariamada Madapully Kaimal

to

but the weather being then rainy and the road very bad, we wrote to Manamar and Moodoovanmar &ca persons to repair the road, and to prepare the necessary sheds for our accommodation, and at the same time we wrote to the Nattamacar of Kumbom to ascertain the place which the Collector had nominated for investigation, to which we received a reply that the Collector had not arrived, and that they would ascertain and let us know about it shortly; we remained at Todoovall for a period of 30 days, when we received another writing from the Nattam-car of Kumbom, stating upon the informa-tion of Soobramany Pillah the Aumeena of Kumbom, "that the Collector the Tahsil Vencatrow and the Catcherry, would arrive there within two days, and that they were desired by the Aumeena to write to us to hasten our journey; we accordingly set out from Todoovalla, and on our arrival at

Periyar

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Peryar, we were joined by Varakil Manan &ca persons and we all together descended the Talamala Hill, and arrived at Kumbom where neither the Collector nor his Cutcherry did arrive, altho' we remained for 2 days. On asking the Aumeena Soobramany Pilla we were told that the Cutcherry would come at Chinapa Naiguen Village, and we proceeded to that Village, also and remained there eight days, but not seeing the Cutcherry, we went to Parya Colum, where the Tahsildar Vencatrow and the Cutcherry had also arrived. As the Collector did not come, we sent word to the Tahsildar of our arrival, who accordingly got us places to put up. On the next day the Tahsildar called to the place we were and after talking on different subjects, he said that he would speak the next morning about the Cardamom Hills and went away. The next day the Tahsildar having held his Cutcherry in the Portico of Mariya

Amman

Arian Kovil Pagoda we went there and desi[red]
him to settle the boundary dispute of the
Cardamom Hills, to which he said, that
it is about 10 or 15 Years that those Hills
are in the possession of the Honorable &
Company, and are rented out by them, and
consequently they could not be restored, that
the Collector would not come there for that
purpose, and that he, the Tasseldar, had
received directions to settle the matter,
to which we replied that we had brought
documents to prove that the Hills were
held by the Travancore Sirkar since lon[g]
time, and consequently he could not make
the claim of the Honorable Company goo[d]
merely by possessing them for a period of
10 or 15 Years, when he said that we shou[ld]
not speak about it, since the instructions
he had received did not extend so far, that
the Hills would not be restored, and that
we could report it (to our superiors) we di[d]

so

so accordingly, when we received an answer from Oomany Tumby Dewan, that Colonel Munro had promised to get the dispute settled, and we should therefore return we accordingly prepared ourselves to set out, when we were stopped by Sooba Row the Aumeena of Perya Colum, which circumstance we wrote to the Collector and dispatched it to Dindegul by an hercarrah, when an order was issued that there was no occasion to stop us, and to ascertain the cause, and by whose order we were stopt, and at the same time instructions were sent to the Ameenas of Perya Colum and Kumbom to supply us with provisions on the road, and they accordingly supplied us with provisions as far as their limits, and then returned - we crossed the Hills of Talamala &ca and arrived at Nelakamakoo and reported every circumstance to Colonel Munro and Oomany Tumby the Dewan, when we were told that the said dispute would be settled here, and orders were issued to send the documents and accounts connected with it - This what has passed.

When we were sent by Colonel Macaulay

Macaulay and Ramana Tumby the Dewan, to settle the boundary dispute the Cardamom Hills we received no instructions with regard to Almail Chetty's rent, nor was it mentioned in the Passport we had received, which merely confined to the boundary dispute. Besides during a period of above 3 months we remained at Humbom and other places, and when we had a conference with Vencata Raw Tahsildar about the boundary dispute, on which occasion Almail Chetty was also present, he did not mention a single word about the loss he had sustained, neither did Vencata Raw speak to us on the subject. -

(True Copy)

(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

Translation of a declaration given by the Munnamar, and Moodoowanmar, living in Neryamungalum Hills - dated 23rd Aany 1001 or 5th July 1826 -

Having been called upon to state

state that we know of the complaint of Almail Chetty who says that his property and Cardamoms &ca while he had been a renter were plundered by the Travancorian we do hereby declare that we know nothin of the kind, which Almail Chetty sta nor any thing of the kind ever took place but to the contrary we had heard at the time, that Almail Chetty and some other have forcibly collected some produce from the Travancore Sirkar.—

This what we know, and nothing further.—

(True Copy)

(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

To the Dewan of
Travancore

I forward to you a copy of letter addressed to Almail Chetty in ans to a petition presented by him, praying for remuneration for losses sustained by him in consequence of the inroads of the

inhabitants

inhabitants of Travancore on the Cardamom hills in the year 1807 at which time he was renter of the produce of the said hills

Be so good as to receive such evidence as Alamail Chetty may have to produce in support of the claim which he has advanced and to examine and record the evidence of such public servants and inhabitants of Travancore, as may be able to throw light on the subject under investigation -

I have further to request your opinion on the justice of the claim for remuneration, which has been set up by Almail Chetty -

(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

Quilon }
26th August 1826 }

To Alamail Chetty
Quilon

With reference to my letter to your address dated 14th April last, I have to desire you to produce to the Dewan of Travancore

Travancore, such proof as you may have to offer in evidence of the actual losses said to have been sustained by you in the year 1807, in consequence of inroads of the inhabitants of Travancore on the Cardamom hills during the time you were renter of the produce of the said hills, as stated in your Petition dated December 1807, addressed to the Judge in the Zillah of Madura -

(Signed) D. Newall
Resident

Quilon
26th August 1826

To Colonel D. Newall C. B.
British Resident in Travancore
&ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I have the honor to report, that Alamail chetty who set up a claim against this Government, has delivered to me some time ago a list of four Witnesses to give evidense in support of his claim, and of whom, three persons are the inhabitants of the Villages near the Cardamom Hills, but in the Company's Territories. I have immediately

immediately issued my orders to the Tahsildar to send them to the Huzoor Cutcherry at Quilon, the Witnesses having alledged several excuses to escape their attendance at the Huzoor, I was induced to repeat the orders to the Cardamom Tahsildar, and am sorry to add that the Tahsildar appears to be unable to procure me the attendance of Alamail-chettee's witnesses, they being the Company's subjects.

It is clear from the delay and procrastination on the part of the evidence, to appear here, altho' repeatedly required, and from the inability of Alamailchetty to try to effect their attendance, altho' it is natural to suppose that he might have attempted secretly to strengthen his claim by the exertions in his power to bring them here, that the claim set up by Alamailchetty is not strong and not founded upon principles of truth.-

I have informed Alamailchetty of

of the failure of his Witnesses, altho' the pains taken by the Officers of this Government to effect their attendance, he deposes, that the correspondence which took place on the occasion between the Magistrate and the Government at Madras, is the only proof he has to support his claim, I hope it is known to you, that the correspondence in question, does not shew any vouchers &c either from the inhabitants or the local Officer of this Country, recognizing the right of the claims of Alamailchetty, and I think that Alamailchetty has no Witnesses, or any other proof to substantiate his claims.-

(Signed) Vencata Row
Dewan

Quilon
4th January 1827

(True Copies)
[signature]
Secretary.-

Cd. [signature]

Enclosure not found

Q. 82 C

82 C

To the ~~Pt~~ COLLECTOR of Madura & Dindigul.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 28th of March 1824 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance copies of the undermentioned Letters.

From the Secretary to Govt. 22d June 1824

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

D. Hill

Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

28th June 1824

Despd.

Recd 2d April 1828

Revenue Department

R 87 165

To the Principal Collector of Madura and Dindigul

Sir,

In transmitting for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a letter from Government, in reply to the proceeding of the Board of Revenue on the settlement of Madura and Dindigul, I am directed by the Board to request your particular attention to the 6th Para of this letter, and to the 31st Para of their proceedings, and to express their desire that you will as soon as possible submit a list of such of the personal and professional taxes abolished in 1805 as, with reference to the observations of the Board and the Government you may think it proper to revive. In order to the preparation of this list, it is advisable that you should communicate with the Collectors of the adjoining

Districts

Districts for the purpose of ascertaining what tax under the denomination of Mohturpha are generally levied from persons not of the agricultural classes throughout the Southern Provinces.—

Fort St. George 23d. July 1827.
Despd. 25 "

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant
D. Hill
Secretary

Capt. S. Johnson

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Fort St. George, 25th May 1827

7

R 18

Gentlemen,

Para 1st. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 3rd Instant, No. 198, with an extract from your Proceedings on the settlement of Madura and Dindigul for Fusly 1235.—

2. The settlement for the year under review is observed to have exceeded that for the previous Fusly in the sum of Rupees 31098: 14: 7, which, as the settlement of Fusly 1234 was the highest since Fusly 1220, is considered satisfactory.—

[Ma]dura	6742-12-5
[Ra]mnad & Shevagunga Pollams	2042-2-4
[Di]ndigul	22,313-15-10
	31,098-14-7

3. The Honorable the Governor in Council approves generally of the observations which you have recorded respecting the want of full information on the subject of the present state of the assessment in Dindigul

To the President and Members
of the
Board of Revenue

Dindigul and the principles by which the alterations which have from time to time been made in it have been regulated, and trusts that the Principal Collector, with the ample explanation now before him of the duty which he is required to perform, will no longer omit to furnish the details which have so frequently been called for, and will use his best endeavours to recover the original survey accounts, which there appears reason to believe are still forthcoming.

4 The remarks in the 27th Para of your Proceedings respecting the bad effects which must be expected to result from a system of temporary and partial expedients appear to be particularly deserving of the Collector's attention, and it will occur to him that the longer he delays applying the remedy, the greater will be the difficulties which he will have to surmount.

5 The instructions for abolishing the

the restrictions in use in respect to the reaping and removal of the crops furnished in the 30th Para of your Proceedings appear to be very proper.

6 On the subject of the Moterpha adverted to in the 30th para of your proceedings the Governor in Council observes that there does not seem to be any reason why the inhabitants of Madura and Dindigul who do not pay land revenue should be exempted from those personal and professional taxes which under the denomination of Moterpha, are levied from other persons of a similar description in all parts of the country; and if on further enquiry your Board should not be aware of any objection to the reviving of such of those formerly abolished, as were then, and are now customary elsewhere, he will be prepared to sanction the measure.

7 The Governor in Council is well pleased to observe the terms of

commutation

commendation in which Mr. Peter mentions the services of his late Head Assistant Mr. Nelson.

(Signed) H. J. Chamier
Secy. to Government

(True Copy)

D. Hill
Secretary

C. T. St. John Esq.

Copy given to Alleverasamy Chetty dubash of Palamcottah on Stamp paper on the Nov/35 with Enclo.

Revenue Department

Re 86 / 171

To the Principal Collector in the Madura and Dindigul.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying Copy of a letter from Government, under date 24th August 1827.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
J Goldingham
Dy Secretary.

Fort St. George
6th September 1827
Desp.d 10 do.

C. W. Wemyss

Fort St. George 24th Augt. 1827.

No. 656.

R 87 173

Revu. Depart.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Honble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 13th Instant No. 353 - and to desire that the Collector of Madras may be instructed to decline compliance with the application of the Zillah Court of Nellore for payment of the Yeomiah referred to in satisfaction of a Decree, on the ground that Yeomiahs are not appropriable by order of a Court to any purpose foreign to that for which they were granted —

(Signed) H. Chamier
Secry. to Govt.

To the President & Members
of the Board of Revenue

(True Copy)
[illegible]
Dy Secretary

C. [illegible]

Revenue Department
273

Re 88 No. 1 175

To the Principal Collector in

Madura & Dindigul

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying Extract from their Proceedings under date the 5th Instant, on the settlement of your Districts for Fusly 1236.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

[illegible]

Secretary

Fort St George

12th November 1827

Despd 15 do

[illegible]

[Ext]ract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 5th November 1827-

Para 1. The Board proceed to take into consideration the Report of the Principal Collector of Madura and Dindigul upon the Settlement formed in those Districts in Fusly 1236-

Here enter letter dated 8th October 1827.

2 The following Statement shews the Settlement of Fusly 1236 contrasted with that of the preceding year 1235-

Heads of Revenue	Fusly 1235			Fusly 1236			Increase			Decrease			Net Increase		
	Rupees	a	p	Rupees	a	p	Rupees	a	p	Rupees	a	p	Rupees	a	p
[L]and Revenue of Madura	4,65,318	2	9	4,83,392	8	3	19,278	1	10	1,203	12	4	18,074	5	6
Amount Peshcush of the settled and unsettled Pollams	7,23,303	6	8	7,23,303	6	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Amount of Hill rent	5115	4	10	5115	4	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manaparai Pollams	72,319	3	4	78,028	9	10	5709	6	6	"	"	"	5709	6	6
Land Revenue of Dindigul	3,72,989	7	2	3,90,770	6	10	19,035	14	4	1,254	4	8	17,780	15	8
Total	16,39,045	8	9	16,80,610	4	5	44,023	6	8	2,458	11	.	41,564	11	8

The

Paras 3-8 & 9 — 3 The season and produce are represented to have been good, and the Board happy to observe that the ravages of Cholera

Para 15. — and fever are stated to have ceased. The settlement exceeds that of the previous year in both divisions in Madura in the sum of

× Annas and Pice omitted throughout — Rupees 18074 in Dindigul including the Manarapa Collums in the sum of Rupees 23490. total Rupees 41564.

4 The particulars of increase and decrease are so minutely detailed in the report of the Principal Collector that it seems unnecessary to recapitulate them. The small decrease of Rupees 1175 in Madura under the Head

Para 6. — of ready money collections is explained to have arisen chiefly from the failure in the produce of fruit trees, and from some of the tanks having been too full to admit of their being fished

5 The total Settlement of Land Revenue inclusive of Zemindaries permanently settled

Demand Collection & Balance Statement from 1st to 12th July 1827 –

settled is Rupees 16,80,710, of which Rupees 14,51,415 had been collected within the Fusly. Of the remainder, Rupees 84,543 had been realized before the end of September, leaving a balance at that date of Rupees 144,751 viz: Rupees 11,416 on account of lands held immediately of Government, and Rupees 1,33,334 on account of lands under a permanent settlement. –

6. Almost the whole of this last heavy arrear (viz. 122,136 Rupees) is due from the Zemindary of Sheoagunga. The extreme irregularity in the payments of this Zemindar has been the subject of frequent notice, and the Board have repeatedly issued orders to the Principal Collector for the attachment of the Estate, but without effect. On the

[...] Collector [...] 1827 [...] 2.

27th August last, the Board again addressed him expressing their regret at observing the heavy balance due from this Zemindary then amounting to Rupees 139,172. The cause of

"of this balance, they observed, required immediate ex-
"planation and the Board desire that you
"will submit a special report upon it within
"one week from the receipt of this communi-
"cation. In your report you will explain the
"whole course of your proceedings for the col-
"lection of the Government dues both current
"and arrear from the Zemindary of Shevagun-
"ga during the past fusly, and will submit
"a statement shewing the actual collections
"from the Zemindary and the manner in
"which they have been brought to account.
"It does not appear that the Zemindary was
"attached during the Fusly notwithstanding
"the repeated instructions of the Board to
"that effect. Should this necessary precaution
"not have been observed, it will be especi-
"ally incumbent upon you to explain your
"reasons for omitting it after the warning
"you received from the Board on the subject."

7 To this communication no answer

has

has been received; and the Board are concerned
to observe that no attention appears to have
been paid to the instructions it contained.
The Principal Collector in his report on the
settlement speaks of the arrear as if it were
a subject altogether new. "This certainly is large,"
he says "but he (the Zemindar) states the
"sufferings of his Zemindary in Fusly 1233, and
"his inability to dispose of his Grain. He has
"promised to pay a large portion of the ba-
"lance in a day or two, should he not,
"means are in readiness to assume a part of
"his Zemindary." The Board consider it their
duty peremptorily to repeat the orders before
given and they accordingly direct that
should the Zemindary still continue in arrear,
the Principal Collector will proceed immediate-
ly, under the provisions of Regulation XXVII
of 1802, to attach so much as may be necessary
to meet the Government demand, reporting his
proceedings for their information.-

91

200

8 .. No report has yet been rec
on the settlement of Ramnad in Fusly 12..

9 Alluding to the reductions
which have been made at different
in the survey rates of Maduras and the
omission to bring them to view in the ..
...mahbundy Accounts, the Board in their ..

Proceedings 30th April 1827-

-ceedings on the settlement of Fusly 1235. di
-rected that the accounts might in futu..
be so prepared as to exhibit distinctly not
only the present reduced assessment on a..
lands entered therein, but likewise the ori-
-ginal survey assessment, and the amount
of permanent reductions since made. The
Principal Collector was further desired to fur-
-nish statements shewing the Beriz of the
villages in which such changes had taken
place for a series of years, previous and
subsequent to the reduction and the rates
of assessment in the neighbouring villages,
and to state from the experience he ha..
he

had of their effects, his opinion as to the ex-
-pediency of continuing or modifying the
rates now existing. In his present report
he states the difference between the original
and present assessment upon the lands cul-
-tivated in Fusly 1236 to be Rupees 34671;

Para 9. but the further information which was called
for has not yet been furnished, and the
Board are therefore unable to give any opi-
-nion regarding the propriety of what has
been done. It is hoped that the Principal
Collector will not fail to transmit the
required statements at an early period. It will
be sufficient if they be sent in the Mah-
-ratta language.

10 In regard to Dindigul, the
Principal Collector observes that the Puttahs
annually given to the Ryots specify "the

Para 22. "extent of land, its original Hoolood teerwah,"
(or original assessment of Mr Hurdis) "the
"Hoolos Maufee" (or reduction made by the
same

same authority of the Moonsiff for subsequent abatement made by the Principal Collector) and "the net Seerwah;" and "that if they occupy waste, the assessment on that also is first ascertained." The Board hope that the Principal Collector will be careful to enforce the future specification of the particulars here noted, and conclude from the tenor of his remark that they were duly entered in the Puttahs of 1236. They think it right however to bring to his notice that the form of Cowle furnished to their 3d Member when he accompanied the Honorable the Governor on his tour through that part of the Country in the months of August and September 1826 contains no such details, and that in the Mahratta Memorandum given by the Sheristadar of his Cutcherry, it is stated that the accounts in the Cutcherry are merely abstracts, and that it has not been usual, in making the settlement, to keep

accounts

accounts of the cultivation and assessment of the different Ryots.

92^c

11 The explanation of the Principal Collector in regard to the remark of the late Head Assistant Mr. Nelson respecting this part of the system of management, is not altogether satisfactory. It was stated by Mr. Nelson that as the "Hooloos rates form the standard demand of "the Cutcherry the Curnam in order to square "his collections with these, has to exact more than "the lawful amount in places where abatements "have been authorized, and the Ryot is not assured, although the surplus be afterwards directed to be returned to him at the Jummabundy, for he considers the repayment to be "uncertain, and prefers lands of a less productive "kind, where the low rates have required no alterations." The Principal Collector observes in explanation that this remark arose from Mr. Nelson having "concluded his Jummabundy and

settlement

To No. 929 from the Pl. Collr. 18th May 1826.

Para 25

settlement of some villages in Zoddycombo in June 1825, after the greater part of the Rents had been paid, and when it appeared expedient to him that greater reductions were necessary, he granted them, and the difference was ordered to be repaid to the Ryots" but the reductions alluded to by Mr Nelson appear evidently to have been those which had been previously authorized, and the amount of which it was necessary to return at the Jummabundy, and not new remissions then for the first time found to be required.

Proceedings of the Board dated 30th April 1827. Paras 18-19 & 20.

12 In their Proceedings of the 30th April 1827, the Board observed that the annual settlements were made upon the authority of the Curnums accounts alone, and as an illustration of the importance of using every possible exertion to recover the original survey records, the greater part of which are stated by the Principal Collector to be missing, they noticed the discrepancies between the accounts

accounts in the hands of the Curnum of Chetty-
-nuckumpetty and those found in the Cutcherry.

Para 28 to 32 - The Principal Collector refers in reply to the accounts of this Village furnished to the Board by Mr Hurdis in 1803, and shews very clearly that the alterations in the assessment sup-
-posed by the Board to have been made by the Curnums, had in that instance been made by Mr Hurdis himself; but the Prin-
-cipal Collector has overlooked the fact that the old accounts here in question were not known to exist when the Honorable the Go-
-vernor arrived at Madura; and that it was <u>then</u> only that they were discovered in con-
-sequence of the search made among the old records at the instance of the 3d Mem-
-ber of the Board. It is comparatively of no consequence whether the entries in respect to the single village just referred to be cor-
-rect or not, it was instanced by the Board as an illustration not as the basis of their

remark

remark their object was to impress on the Princi-
pal Collector the importance of obtaining the
missing records, and as they have already stat-
ed, and is indeed the discovery in this in-
stance seems to prove, there can be little
doubt of success, if the endeavour be made
promptly and with energy.—

13 It is extremely painful to the
Board to be again obliged to notice the omis-
sion on the part of the Principal Collector
to furnish any information regarding the sys-
tem which he proposes for the Modification
of the assessment in Dindigul. Altho' it is
now eleven years since this measure was first
ordered, and more than four years since
the Principal Collector was furnished with
detailed instructions as to the general prin-
ciples to be observed in its execution, and
altho' both the Board and the Government
have continued annually to press upon him
the great importance of the work and the
vails

Proceedings dated 3d July 1823
Do. dated 22d March 1824 Para. 10.
Do. dated 28th Octr. 1824 Para. 8.
From the Government dated 7th Decr. 1824 Para. 5.
Proceedings dated 31st October 1825
From the Government 6th December 1825. Para. 3.
To the Collr. 19th June 1826
Proceedings 30th April 1827
From the Govt. 25 May 1827 Paras. 3 & 4.

evils necessarily arising from temporary and parti-
-al expedients, it does not appear that any
progress has yet been made towards the intro-
-duction of an uniform or definite system. So far
as the advice or authority of the Board can
avail, every thing possible has been done to
effect the object in view, and to assist the
Principal Collector in his efforts to attain
and the Board feel that nothing more re
with them. In the report now received the Prin-
-cipal Collector merely alludes to Statements
regarding the assessment as being in course
of preparation. In his report on the Settlement
of Fusly 1234 he alluded to similar accounts
as being nearly completed, but they have
not yet been furnished.—

(True Extract)

D. Hill
Secretary

E. A. Atkinson

9/12/83

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட

[illegible]

மாதம் நவம்பர் வருடம் 1983

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த

மாதம் நவம்பர் வருடம் 1983

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் கையொப்பம்